

Municipal Commissioners' Notice.**To RATE PAYERS.**

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1856, have completed the valuations of Houses, Buildings, and Lands for the year 1859, the Books containing the said Valuations and Assessments may be inspected at their Office by Owners, Occupiers, Agents or Trustees of Property from Thursday the 17th February current between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. It is further notified that in pursuance of Section 11. of Act XXV. of 1856, the Municipal Commissioners will sit on Friday, the 4th March next, and following days at noon, to take into consideration applications for reduction of Assessments when Parties interested will be required to attend either themselves or by their Agents.

By Order of the Board of Municipal Commissioners.

R. D. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS.,
3, Churruingee Road,
Calcutta, 5th February 1859. }

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Officiating Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M., on Monday, the 28th February 1859.

For executing Quadrennial Repairs and Renewals, &c., to the Salt Golahs at Sulkea.

Time for Execution (4) four months.

Specification, Forms of Tender, and further information may be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A Deposit in Cash of (100) one hundred Rupees is required with each Tender, subject to forfeiture if the Tenders be withdrawn.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the Form will be returned.

ARCH. IMPEY, Captain,
Offg. Civil Architect.

Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of Section VII., Regulation V. of 1799, notice is hereby given that Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of the late Pensioner Thomas Smith, H. M.'s 44th Regiment, died intestate at Dinapore on the 9th October 1858, leaving certain effects which are now under the care of this Court and will be delivered to the heir of the deceased, or any person entitled to them, should he attend and satisfy this Court of his title to the property, or to receive charge thereof, within 12 months from the date of the first publication of this Notice.

R. SCOTT,
Judge.

PATNA CIVIL COURT, }
11th February 1859.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Property and Effects of Mr. B. M. Anderson, a British Subject, deceased, residing in this District, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any one legally authorized to receive the same.

E. JENKINS,
Offg. Judge.

JUDGE'S OFFICE ;
Zillah Tirhoot,
The 17th February 1859. }

Notice.

UNDER Act XX. of 1856, I hereby give notice, that the Assessment Registers of Sealdah, Entally and Ballygunge (being Grand Divisions III, IV, and V. of the Suburbs of Calcutta) having been duly prepared for the year 1859, the prescribed Notifications under Section XVIII. of the Act have on this date been affixed at conspicuous places; in the Divisions, and also at the Police Thannas of Entally and Chitpore. All persons dissatisfied with the said assessment, or who may dispute their occupation of property or liability to be assessed, are hereby warned that they may appeal to the Magistrate on unstamped paper; but that, under Section XX. of the Act, no such appeal can be received after the expiration of one month from this date.

Appellants should send, with their appeal, the Tax Bills for the last quarter paid by them.

The names of the Members of the Panchayets appointed under Section XI. of the Act, were:—

Grand Division III.

R. A. Fink, Esq., North Road Entally, President.
C. K. Mandy, Esq., North Road Entally, Member.
Baboo Rajendronath Banerjee, Bang Bazar, ditto.
Moonshee Abdool Hallim, Sealdah, ditto.
Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjee, Sealdah, ditto.

Grand Division IV.

W. H. Jones, Esquire, Entally, President.
T. C. Ledlie, Esquire, Entally, Member.
Baboo Shagore Chunder Soor, Entally, ditto.
" Toillueonath Mitter, Entally, ditto.
Moonshee Yeaseen, Bhowanipore, ditto.

Grand Division V.

A. D. Jones, Esquire, Ballygunge, President.
W. Johnstone, Esquire, Ballygunge, Member.
Baboo Mothuramohun Bose, Kallyghant, ditto.
" Shib Chunder Chatterjee, ditto ditto.
" Ramchunder Bose, ditto ditto.

W. HETSBAN,
Deputy Magistrate.

SUBN. TAX OFFICE, }
The 10th February 1859.

Freight for Pooree.

THE Government Schooner *Oriana*, daily expected, will return to Pooree shortly after her arrival. For Freight apply to the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
W. WHITE,
Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.
The 19th February 1859.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein William Anley is Plaintiff and Bindaban Chunder Sircar Chowdry and Sreeschunder Sircar Chowdry are Defendants, with the approbation of William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of March next, precisely at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, the following property that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed three-storied brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling or gully house, with a piece or parcel of land or ground upon which the same is built, containing by estimation 3 cottas and 6 chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Auheerectollah Lane, in Sootanooty Hauteollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the North side thereof by the Honorable Company's Public Street called Auheerectollah Street, on the West side thereof by the house and premises now or late the property belonging to Doorgachurn Auheery, on the South side thereof by the house and premises now or late the property belonging to late Nundram Doss, and on the East side thereof by the tenanted house and premises now or late the property belonging to late Bissonauth Bonnerjee. And also all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with a piece or parcel of land or ground on which the same is erected, containing by estimation 5 cottas and 8 chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Auheerectollah Street in Sootanooty Hauteollah in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the East side thereof by the tenanted huts and premises formerly belonging to Nundram Doss and now or late the property of Bissonauth Bonnerjee, on the North side thereof by the Honorable Company's Public Street called Auheerectollah Street, on the West side thereof by the tenanted house and premises now or late the property belonging to the said Bissonauth Bonnerjee and on the South side thereof by the land and premises now or late the property belonging to the late Goooolchunder Dutt.

Further particulars may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Mr. Sims, Attorney for the Complainant at No. 4, Beecher's Buildings, Fancy Lane.

W. MACPHERSON,
Master.

E. H. SIMS,
Complainant's Attorney.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT;
Master's Office,
The 16th February 1859.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 5, Fort William, Financial Department, 26th January 1855, notifying the intention of Government to dissolve its connexion with the Government Agency—

The Oriental Bank Corporation undertake the safe custody of Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal, and other local Stocks, free of all charge.

Will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, and remit at the current rates of exchange, or pay the same according to instructions, if to be remitted through the Corporation.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	Without charge
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody,	1-14th per Cent.
On the purchase of Government or other Securities,	1-14th per Cent.
On the sale of Government Paper or other Stock, the proceeds of which are to be remitted through the Corporation,	Without charge.

Wm. ANDERSON,
Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION;
Calcutta, 26th January 1855.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John } On Saturday, the 5th
Hutcheson Fergusson. } day of February instant,
it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of February 1860, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

F. C. Sandes, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, 15th February 1859.

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 13-2 Strand, on Monday, the 14th March 1859, at 3 P. M., for passing the Accounts of the Company, and declaring a Dividend. After the general business of the Meeting it will be made special for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the words five Directors in lieu of nine Directors in the VI. Clause of the Deed, and of altering Clause XI. of the said Deed, by making it compulsory on the Directors to elect a new Director in place of any Director who may be absent from the Board for three successive months, to fill the said Office until the next annual election of Directors.

By order of the Directors,

FRANK STACE,
Secretary.

February 17th, 1859.

Assam Company.

GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, on Friday, the 4th proximo, at noon, when the report of the Directors and the accounts for the past year will be submitted.

The Accounts will be open for the inspection of Proprietors on and after the 25th instant.

By order of the Directors,
J. E. CARTER,
Secretary.

No. 1, BARRETTO'S LANE; }
Calcutta,
The 21st February 1859. }

Notice.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Directors of the Bengal Coal Company, dated the 24th of November 1858, recommending a change in the Secretaryship, and which said Resolution was adopted by the Shareholders at the Half-yearly General Meeting held on the 23rd of December last; and also in virtue of the powers contained in the Deed of Settlement of the Bengal Coal Company, bearing date the 24th day of September 1853.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Bengal Coal Company No. 6, Church Lane, at the hour of 11 A. M., of Saturday, the 28th of May, for the purpose of removing the present Secretaries of the Company, and for resolving that for the future the Secretaryship of the Company shall be given to some person whose whole and sole time shall be devoted to the Company, and notice is also given that on the same day and hour the votes of the Shareholders will be taken as to the rate of remuneration and the mode in which the same is to be paid to such Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries, Bengal Coal Co., Limited.

Notice.

ANY PERSON claiming to be a Creditor of the late William Hemmings, the Younger, who died in the month of May, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and who was a Son and Residuary Legatee of William Hemmings, late a Major in the East India Company's Service, is requested forthwith to communicate either personally or by letter with the undersigned, and furnish him with a statement of the nature and particulars of his claim.

F. C. SANDER,
Solicitor to Government.

Notice.

MR. BERNH E. LOOSE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.

GRAP AND BANZIGER.
CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1859. }

Notice.

THE Situation of Lady Superintendent of the Upper Orphan School will become vacant on the 1st May 1859. Applications for the appointment will be received by the Secretary, Military Orphan Society, at Kidderpore, until the 31st March. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, with furnished apartments.

A preference will be given to Widows or Daughters of deceased Officers of the Bengal Establishment.

CHARLES J. GRAY,
Secy. M. O. S.
KIDDERPORE,
The 7th December 1858. }

Notice.

It is hereby notified for general information, that MR. GORDON RONN has been appointed Superintendent of the Military Orphan Press from the 1st February 1859, vice Mr. A. G. Rousseau, resigned, and that all Bills, Receipts and Drafts, &c., connected with the Press will bear his signature, and be countersigned by the Secretary, Military Orphan Society.

By Order of the General Management of the Military Orphan Society,

CHAS. J. GRAY,
Secretary, Military Orphan Society.
O. S. OFFICE;
Kidderpore,
The 28th January 1859. }

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of Dhunput Ray, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Notes and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor:—

No. 1494 of 1835-36, dated 31st March 1836,	for Rs. 3000
No. 1490 of "	for Rs. 5000
No. 2507 of "	for Rs. 3000
No. 2528 of "	for Rs. 2500
No. 2510 of "	for Rs. 2500
No. 2455 of "	for Rs. 2000
No. 2457 of "	for Rs. 2500
No. 2467 of "	for Rs. 2000
No. 5076 of "	for Rs. 5000
No. 2458 of "	for Rs. 1500
No. 2465 of "	for Rs. 3000
No. 5077 of "	for Rs. 5000
No. 2184 of "	for Rs. 3000
No. 1026 of 18028 "	for Rs. 700
No. 14083 of 1273 "	for Rs. 2000
No. 699 "	for Rs. 1400
No. 1867 of 4231 "	for Rs. 3000
No. 10025 "	for Rs. 3000
No. 4889 of 2350 of 1842-43 dated 1st Feby. 1843	for Rs. 2000
No. 2046 of 1317 of "	for Rs. 1000

DHUNPUT RAY.

Lost.

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note No. 13314, for 50 Rupees.

Lost.

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note No. 40751, for Company's Rupees 10.

General Post Office Notifications.

No. 4941.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Thebes* having been postponed, the Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong will be closed at this Office, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master Genl.

FORT WILLIAM;
General Post Office,
The 18th February 1859.

No. 4545.

Notice is hereby given, that an After-Packet for the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Candia* will be closed on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M., to be sent down to Kedgeroe the following morning by a Steamer.

A second After-Packet will be closed at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 24th, to be sent by land in the usual manner.

Inland Postage will be charged as customary and on both occasions.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master Genl.

CALCUTTA;
General Post Office,
The 19th February 1859.

No. 4548.

Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mails despatched from this Office up to 31st ultimo, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on 9th instant.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master Genl.

CALCUTTA;
General Post Office,
The 19th February 1859.

No. 4948.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Lightning* having been postponed, the Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong will be closed at this Office, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 6 P. M.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master General.

CALCUTTA;
General Post Office,
The 19th February 1859.

Notice.

No. 4507.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Articles, specified in the margin,

Wax Candles	Oil
Wax Cloth	Ditto
Wax	Ditto
Brushes	Brushes
Bedding Wax	Bullock Hide
Fire Wood	Buckles
Mixed Oil	Gum yam
Garret Cloth	Putt es
Packing Cord	Earthen Pots
Twine	Nails
Jute Rope	Tacks
Pitch	Curves

required for the use of the Calcutta General Post Office for one year, will be received at the General Post Office up to noon of the 28th February 1859.

The Tenders will be opened in the presence of

the parties interested who are requested to be in attendance on the above date.

A Deposit of Company's Rupees one thousand will be required with the Tender accepted, and each Tender is to be accompanied with a Deposit of 25 Rupees which will be returned immediately when the Tender is rejected.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the General Post Office.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master General.

CALCUTTA;
General Post Office,
The 16th February 1859.

IT is hereby notified, that unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday the 14th February 1859, and Sunday the 20th February 1859, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on dates from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	REMARKS.
14th to 20th February 1859	Steamer <i>Burmah</i>	Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmien	Left Town on the 21st Feb. 1859.
14th to 16th ditto ditto	Ship <i>Gondola</i>	Cape of Good Hope	Left Town on the 17th " "
14th to 16th ditto ditto	" <i>Maria</i>	" Sydney	Left Town on the 19th " "
14th to 16th ditto ditto	" <i>Portia</i>	" Mauritius	Left Town on the 17th " "

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master General.

CALCUTTA;
General Post Office,
The 22nd February 1859.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1859.

Military Department.

Port William, 22nd February 1859.

No. 231 of 1859.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 3, of the 19th January 1859, forwarding a Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., reporting the Capture of Gwalior.

This report was received by the Government in the Military Department on the 25th January 1859.

His Excellency in Council very highly appreciates the services rendered by Sir Hugh Rose and the Troops under his Command, as described in these Papers.

The vigorous and successful operations of the Central Indian Field Force in June last had a widely spread effect in pacifying the Provinces, not only of Central India, but of the North-Western Government; and the Governor General in Council cordially thanks Major General Sir H. Rose, and the Officers and Men of that distinguished Force for all that was then accomplished by them.

It will be satisfactory to the Governor General to bring these Papers to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3.

FROM THE DEPTY. ADJT. GENL. OF THE ARMY,
TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT., MILY. DEPT.,
Allahabad.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, a Despatch dated 13th October last, received

only this day, from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., reporting the capture of Gwalior.

2. It gives Lord Clyde much pleasure to acknowledge the great and distinguished service rendered upon this occasion by Sir Hugh Rose and the Troops under his Command.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, *Major,*

Depty. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS' CAMP,
Lucknow;
19th January 1859.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH ROSE,

Comdg. Field Forces, South of the Nerbudda,

TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MANSFELD, K.C.B.,

Chief of the Staff of the Army in India,

Dated Poona, 13th October 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report to you for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the operations against Gwalior of the Central India Field Force and other Troops, placed under my command by His Excellency.

After the capture of Calpee the first reports made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Commanding the Column of pursuit, were to the effect that the scattered parties of the routed Rebel Army, without guns, tents, &c., were making, in the utmost disorder, for the Sheer Ghat via Jaloun, a ford across the Jumna, 35 or 40 miles to the North-east of Calpee. Subsequent accounts from the same Officer stated that a great part of the Rebels had, after leaving Jaloun, made a turn in a more Westerly direction, which was contrary to the one Sir Robert Hamilton felt persuaded the Rebels would follow; he was certain that they would make for Oude and cross the Jumna at the Sheer Ghat; or the ford to the West of it, near Jaggurmanpora.

In this uncertainty Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, with good judgment, took up a position with the pursuing Column, which enabled him not to be the

dupe of a feigned move to draw him off the real chase, but to follow the Rebels by the shortest line, should they move Westwards or Northwards.

A short rest having enabled my European Troops to recover a little, I reinforced Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson with the Troops detailed in the margin.

Subsequent reports from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson stated that he had reason to think, that all the Rebels had decidedly taken a Westerly direction, and that they had been reinforced by 800 Oude Cavalry under Ruheen Ali Nurut, of Bareilly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson followed the line to the West taken by the Rebels, from Jaloun-towards the Pohooj and Scinde Rivers, and got into communication with the Rajah of Rampoor, to the West of the Pohooj, a faithful friend of the English; Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's intelligence and knowledge of the Natives, and their language, enabled him to obtain some very valuable information from this person; and that Officer reported to me, in two expresses, that the Calpee Rebels had certainly taken the road to Gwalior.

So little was at that time the great intrigue of Tantia Topce against Scindiah's power even suspected, that the best authority for intelligence could not bring himself to think that Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson was not mistaken in his information. However, not many hours after the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's last express, Sir Robert Hamilton received similar intelligence; when I instantly ordered off

No. 4 Light Field Battery
2 Troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
1 Wing Her Majesty's 71st Regiment.
1 Wing Her Majesty's 80th Regiment.
4 Companies 25th Bombay Native Infantry.
1 Company Bombay B. & M. Two 18-Pounders.
One 8-Inch Howitzer.

Brigadier Stuart, with the Force detailed in the margin, to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, and march on Gwalior after the Rebels.

Before the taking of Calpee, in compliance with instructions from the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in

India, conveyed to me through Sir Robert Hamilton, that after the taking of that place, and the breaking up of the Central India Field Force, part of it should be sent to Gwalior, and the rest to Jhansi, as Garrisons for those places, I had submitted to His Lordship the details of the distribution of Troops for the two services.

The news received for the next few days was very uncertain and contradictory. An express letter from Scindiah's Agent at Gwalior removed apprehensions for his safety, and that of his Government; it stated that the Rebels, who were in a destitute condition, had being still several miles from Gwalior, implored Scindiah's favor and protection in language and without demeanour the reverse of hostile.

Subsequent accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, which were confirmed by Sir Robert Hamilton, conveyed the news which created a sensation throughout India, only equalled by that which was caused by the first mutinies. The Rebel Army had attacked Scindiah at Bahadurpoor, 9 miles from Gwalior; his Troops of all Arms, with the exception of a few of his Body Guard, had treacherously gone over, the Artillery in mass, to the enemy. His Highness himself, after bravely doing his best to make his Troops do their duty, had been forced by the fire of his own Artillery, and the combined attacks of his Troops, and of the Rebel Army, to fly to Agra, which he reached with difficulty, accompanied only by one or two attendants; the Rebels had entered Gwalior, taken Scindiah's Treasury and Jewels, the latter said to be of fabulous value; the Garrison of the Fort of Gwalior, considered to be one of the strongest, if not the strongest, Fortress in India, had, after a mock resistance, opened its gates to the Rebels; finally from 50 to 60 fine guns, comprising Horse, Field and Siege Artillery, had fallen, as well as an Arsenal

with abundance of Warlike Stores into the hands of the enemy. In short, the Rebels who had fled, in the most disorderly flight and helpless state from Calpee, were now completely set up with abundance of money, a capital park of Artillery, plenty of material, and Scindiah's Army, as their allies.

Gwalior itself, without the Fort, was a prize of no ordinary value, comprising the Old City, and the "Lushker," that is the ancient Mahratta Camp, converted into a handsome and flourishing City, both together containing a population of 1,70,000 souls.

But other circumstances combined to render the loss of Gwalior the most serious event which had occurred since the revolt.

Scindiah, the Maharajah or Prince of Gwalior, is our very faithful ally; and with one exception he is the most powerful of the independant Princes of India. The central and geographical position of the Gwalior States and their extent, give their Rulers great political and Military power over the whole of India. The main artery of communication and the electric line from Bombay to Central India, Agra, and the North-Western Provinces, traverse for hundreds of miles Scindiah's dominions.

Scindiah's Troops, who went over to the Rebels were the best organized and drilled of all the Native Levies.

To render this state of things still more embarrassing, Gwalior fell into Rebel hands, at the most unfavourable time of the year for Military operations; on the eve of the great rains, and when the heat of summer was at its maximum.

No one therefore could foresee the extent of evil if Gwalior were not promptly wrested from the Rebels; if Tantia Topce, with the immense acquisition of political influence and Military strength, which the possession of that place gave the Rebel cause, had time to reorganize the Calpee Army, which he could easily do, with the resources of Gwalior at his disposal. The worst forebodings, would have come to pass, if Tantia Topce leaving either the Calpee, or the Gwalior Army at Gwalior, for its defence marched with the other Southwards and unfurled the standard of the Peshwar in the Deccan and Southern Mahrattas. These Districts, and the West of India generally, were very much denuded of Troops; and the attachment of the inhabitants of the ancient Peshwarate to their former Government, is too well known to admit of a doubt as to what course they would have pursued, if Tantia Topce had appeared amongst them with a large Army.

The inhabitants of Indore had given so many proofs of unfavourable feeling, that there was reason to fear that they would, if the opportunity offered, follow the example of Gwalior.

It was of vital importance that Troops should reach Gwalior before the rains set in; *firstly*, because I had no pontoons for Siege Artillery; and to have transported the Siege Guns across the Scinde and Pohooj Rivers, swollen to a great height by the rains, would have been most difficult, if not impossible. *Secondly*, the Siege of the Fort or City of Gwalior, protracted by the difficulties consequent on the monsoons, would have had the worst effect on our Military prestige and the state of affairs.

The Governor General expressed a wish that not an hour should be lost in reaching Gwalior. I therefore leaving by order Captain Ommarey's Royal Artillery Battery of four 9-pounders, belonging to the 2nd Brigade Central India Field Force, as part of the permanent garrison of Calpee, and one Troop 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 21st Company Royal Engineers, a Wing of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and 400 of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, to garrison Calpee until relieved by Bengal

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery.
1 Squadron 14th Light Dragoons.
1 Squadron 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
Madras Sappers and Miners.

Troops, marched with the Troops detailed in the margin from Calpee on the 6th of June and followed

Brigadier Stuart's column, by forced marches, on the road to Gwalior by Jaloun marching by night to avoid the sun.

One day the heat in the shade rose to 130°.

The Officer Commanding the outlying picquet of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, having reported to me, on the night of the third day, that his men had fallen from their saddles from exhaustion; I had the picquet relieved by a party of Hyderabad Cavalry.

Owing to the difficulties of the baggage on very bad carts crossing one very deep nullah, and the rapid advance of my column, a Detachment of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who guarded them, were three days without a meal; after a bath in the Pohooj, and a short rest to enable them to make their cakes, these good Soldiers were quite ready to march on.

I caught up Brigadier Stuart's column at the Fort of Indoorkee on the Seinde river.

I received His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's instructions that I was reinforced for the operations against Gwalior, as follows:

Colonel Riddell's moveable columns of Bengal Troops	of the strength detailed in the margin, was to escort a large supply of Siege Guns, mortars and ammunition, from Agra to Gwalior for the siege of that place.
No. 21 Light Field Battery.	
3rd Bengal Europeans.	
200 Sikh Horse.	
300 Sikh Infantry.	
Siege Artillery.	

Brigadier Smith, with a brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, was to march from the neighbourhood of Chandaree to Gwalior.

The Hyderabad Contingent after their hard service, had received permission and orders to return home; almost all of these Troops had commenced their return to the Deccan, and some of them, were far advanced on their road. With a good feeling, which cannot be sufficiently praised, all of the Contingent, which had formed part of the Central India Field Force, instantly countermarched and moved against Gwalior on the wish being intimated to the Officers Commanding their separate bodies, that they should perform this fresh act of good service for the Government.

When the crisis occurred at Gwalior, part of the Central India Field Force were garrisoning Calpee, part had marched to Gwalior, and part had been left as a garrison at Jhansi.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India was pleased to direct my attention to preventing the move of the Rebels Southwards from Gwalior to the Deccan.

His Excellency was pleased to express his entire approbation of my having selected Agra as the base of my operations, in consequence of the communication between that place and Gwalior, being the shortest and the best. But even this communication was rendered imperfect by the passage of a very difficult ford across the Chumbul.

My plan of attack of Gwalior was as follows. To invest it as much as its great extent would allow, and then to attack it by its weakest side; the investing Troops cutting off the escape of the Rebels.

I hoped that a successful attack of the enemy, outside or inside the City, would like Calpee be followed by the capture of the Fort.

In order to invest Gwalior from the South, I directed Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent to move from Jhansi to Pooner, on the road from Gwalior to Seepree. Major Orr's force was too weak, to attack Gwalior from that quarter, but he was perfectly placed for cutting off the retreat of the Rebels to the South, assisted, as he would be, by the other investing Corps.

Information as to the enemy's position is the surest guarantee of success; I had no plan of Gwalior or its environs. With great trouble I had ascertained that the weakest side of Gwalior, and consequently the best for an attack was the East, as it was girt by high hills on that side, the summits of which were difficult it is true of access; but that on the other hand, slopes which descended gradually from these summits

towards and close to the "Lushker," would enable me after taking the heights to drive the enemy down from slope to slope, from the lowest of which I could cannonade the "Lushker," and covered by the fire of Artillery storm the new Town, that is the "Lushker," thus cutting in two the enemy's whole line, consisting of the old city, above which is the Fort, and the "Lushker," or new City.

This point of attack had another advantage. It enabled me to attack Gwalior almost unhurt by the fire of the Fort.

I directed Brigadier Smith, with the Rajpootana Field Force, to move from Seepree to Kotah-ka-Serai, about seven miles to the East of Gwalior.

I myself with Brigadier Stuart's column, and the small one I had brought from Calpee, marched against the Morar Cantonments, which were said to be occupied in force by the enemy. These Cantonments for the Troops stationed at Gwalior, are about five miles from that city, on the river Morar. They had only been partially burnt by the Rebels; and Seindiah's Government had been at much trouble and expense to repair the old buildings and construct others for the force which was to be the garrison of Gwalior.

Once in possession of the Morar Cantonments, I could establish there my hospital, parks, &c. I invested of these incumbrances, and leaving a force in the Morar Cantonments, which could protect it, and at the same time form part of the investment of Gwalior and pursue when required, I was free to join Brigadier Smith at Kotah-ka-Serai and with his force and my own, attack Gwalior.

To complete the investment which, roughly speaking, was to enclose Gwalior from the South-East and North, I sent instructions to Colonel Riddell to move with his column by the Agra and Gwalior road to the Residency, about seven miles to the North of Gwalior. Colonel Riddell by extending his force from the Residency down the West side of Gwalior invested it from that side.

I had the honor to report that all the columns of operations would, I trusted, be at their posts by the 19th of June.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Bahadurpoor, about four or five miles from the Morar Cantonments.

I directed Captain Abbott, with his Cavalry, to reconnoitre Morar; he reported that the Rebels were in force in front of it. I reconnoitred their position myself closely; and found that the side of the Cantonments fronting us, was occupied by strong bodies of Cavalry, and that on their right were guns and a good deal of Infantry.

My force had had a long and fatiguing march, and the sun had been up for some time. Four or five miles' more march in sun, and a combat afterwards, would be a great trial for the men's strength. On the other hand Morar looked inviting with several good buildings not yet burnt; they would be good quarters for a portion of force; if I delayed the attack until the next day, the enemy were sure to burn them. A prompt attack has always more effect on the Rebels, than a procrastinated one.

I therefore countermanded the order for encamping and made the following arrangements to attack the enemy.

I formed my force in two lines; the first line consisting of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier Stuart, the second line, under Brigadier-General Napier, in support of the 1st, consisting of only a small part of the 2nd Brigade, as the rest of it was at Calpee.

Captain Abbott, Hyderabad Cavalry, covered the advance.

I requested Brigadier-General Napier to watch well, hills on my left and rear, in which the enemy were supposed to be; and to advance in echelon from the right which enabled him, his left refused to guard my left rear, on the outward flank of which I left baggage and incumbrances.

I also sent patrols of Cavalry far away into the hills on my left and rear to search them.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who has a remarkable acquaintance with the ground and localities of Central India, had warned me to take care of the ground on the proper right, and in front of Morar, as it was full of ravines and treacherous ground.

Both lines advanced; No. 18 Light Field Battery, and the Siege Guns in the centre of the first; Her Majesty's 86th Regiment on their right; the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on their left; Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons on each flank.

To march to our position in order of battle, we had gone over the ground on which, a short time before, Scindiah had been attacked and routed by his faithless Troops and the Culpee Rebels. It was strewn with dead horses.

My plan was to mask the dangerous ground to my left, towards which the enemy evidently wished to draw me; to outflank the enemy's left, double it up, and cut off their retreat from the road over the bridge in rear of the Cantonments leading to Gwalior.

My first line advanced in line across the plain between Morar and Bahadurpoor dressing by their centre with the regularity of a parade movement. The enemy retired from their position in front of Morar into the Cantonments.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Brigadier General Napier's Report of the operations of his Brigade, and to confirm fully all his recommendations of the Officers under his command.

Under the guidance of Scindiah's Agent, I took ground diagonally to the right in order to get on the road which led to the Cantonments and which enabled me to turn the enemy's left; but he missed the road; in the mean time we had got on the edge of broken ground; a masked Battery in the enemy's centre, concealed by trees, and the guns on their right opened a cross fire on us, causing some casualties amongst Captain Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry, who showed admirable steadiness.

I directed the Siege Guns under Lieutenant Strutt, B. A., and No. 18 Light Field Battery, under Lieutenant Harcourt, Bombay Artillery, to be placed in position obliquely to my front, which enabled them to open a telling fire diagonally to their left on the enemy's Batteries. I beg to mention specially Lieutenants Strutt and Harcourt, for the prompt steadiness with which they brought their guns into action on difficult ground, and for the efficiency of their fire.

The Rebel Artillery caused some casualties amongst the horses of these guns.

The lay of the ground favouring the Rebels' right Battery, I brought to my left, Captain Lightfoot's 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery against it from the 2nd line.

Nullahs and broken ground prevented the advance of Captain Abbott's Cavalry, whom I placed under cover; and of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons under Captain Thompson, on the right, who reinforced my left.

The enemy's Cavalry, of whom the 5th Irregulars formed part, showed in force in position in our front along the road through the Cantonments.

I reinforced my left, now near the dangerous ground on the enemy's right, with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and advanced across bad ground. Her Majesty's 86th Regiment firing, whom I had thrown into skirmishing order, and took by storm under a cannonade of the enemy's right Battery, all the Morar Cantonments in our front. The Rebels retired at a gallop.

I brought forward the right shoulders of the 86th line of skirmishers and resting their right on the right bank of the Morar swept the whole Cantonments and occupied them.

Captain Abbott, whose horse was killed under him by a round shot, in the mean time had contrived to get across the nullahs further to the right, and wheeling to his left, galloped through the Cantonments, and

joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who retired from their right.

But the delay in his advance, caused by the very difficult ground, prevented his arriving in time to cut off the retreat of the enemy across the bridge.

The Rebels withdrew their batteries, crippled by the fire of Captain Lightfoot's, Lieutenants Strutt's and Harcourt's guns, as soon as they saw their left compromised by the successful advances of the 86th.

My left, which had been refused, conformed to the right, and changed position to the left, fronting the nullahs on the enemy's right, which it had now approached.

The advanced nullah and others in rear of it were lined with Rebel Sepoys, who gave no sign, until my left approached them, when they opened on it a very heavy fire, on which Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, moved his skirmishers rapidly forward to dislodge them. Lieutenant Neave led with ardent courage the charge, and fell, when close to the nullah, mortally wounded, sincerely regretted by his brave Regiment and his General.

The 71st very gallantly took the nullah and others in rear by storm; Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, afforded them useful co-operation by skillfully placing a party of his Regiment so as to enfilade these dangerous entrenchments. The whole of the Rebels in them were killed, after a desperate resistance which cost the 71st, I regret to say, besides Lieutenant Neave, several brave Soldiers killed and wounded; Serjeant McGill, killed; Serjeant Wilson, wounded dangerously; Corporal Leslie, killed; two Privates killed and six wounded, of the whole of whom I make special mention. In the advanced nullah alone seventy Rebels lay dead, belonging to Scindiah's faithless Guards and wearing English accoutrements and breast-plates, on which was engraved "1st Brigade Infantry."

Her Majesty's 71st Regiment proved on this as well as on every other occasion, whilst under my orders, that they will maintain by their courage and discipline the historical renown, of which they bear so many honoured records on their colours.

When a Wing of the Regiment was prostrated by sun-sickness after the action at Koonch, the only complaint I heard in the field hospitals from these gallant young Soldiers was that they could not rise and fight.

The success of the day was completed by the destruction of the Rebels in the nullahs, and a most successful pursuit of the Rebels by Captain Thompson, with a Wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons. These Rebels had been turned by Captain Abbott's advance from the ford of the river, across which and the bridge the main body had retreated; Captain Thompson caught them in the plains, before they could reach the hills to which they were hurrying, and made a great slaughter of them. I beg to mention specially Captain Thompson, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the very good service which he did on this occasion.

In making special mention of Captain Lightfoot for his good services this day, I beg to state how very much indebted I am to the Officers and Men of the 1st or "Eagle," Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout the Campaign. In my actions, I made very liberal use of the Troop, in pouring an unexpected or flank fire into the enemy. On all these occasions, the 1st Troop was worthy of its former fame, and proved that no Arm of the service is more dangerous to its foe than fleet Artillery.

I beg to make special mention of Brigadier-General Napier for the very important assistance which he afforded me in the action of the 16th of June.

I beg to bring to His Excellency's notice the good spirit and gallantry which the Troops displayed in the rapid and successful operation against the Morar Cantonments. Their march from Calpee was a very trying one. In consequence of the great heat in the

tents by day, the men could not get the rest which they lost by marching at night to avoid sun.

Notwithstanding a long march to Bahadurpoor, the Troops ceased their preparations for encamping and marched, fasting, with the utmost alacrity and steadiness against Morar, going five miles and taking it in two hours, under a heavy and well-directed cannonade, and a resolute resistance on the left. The capture of Morar had good results. It was the first defeat which the combined forces of the Calpee and Gwalior Rebels had sustained.

Morar, the Military Station and an outwork of Gwalior, was an important strategical point. It gave me the command of the line of the Morar River of the road to Agra, and enabled me to communicate with Brigadier Smith to the left, and the Residency to the right.

The Rebels were surprised by my rapid march from Calpee; they intended to make a determined stand at Morar, and had commenced storing it with supplies, which fell into our hands. They had not time to burn the houses, still standing since the mutiny, nor the temporary sheds prepared by Scindiah, all of which were turned to good account.

I got immediately into communication with Brigadier Smith at "Kotah-ka-Serai," and reconnoitred Gwalior.

I have the honor to enclose Brigadier Smith's Report of his operations from "Kotah-ka-Serai." I beg fully to confirm his recommendation of the Officers under his command, and to draw His Excellency's attention particularly to the great gallantry and devotion displayed by Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, in the brilliant charge which they made through the enemy's Camp; of which one most important result was the death of the Rane of Jhansi; who, although a lady, was the bravest and best Military leader of the Rebels. The enemy's guns which the 8th Hussars brought back out of the Rebel Camp into their own, were the best proofs of how nobly they had fought and conquered.

No 2. Enclosure, Brigadier Smith's Report.
8 Troops 14th Light Dragoon.
4 Gdns No. 4 Light Field Battery.
25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Brigadier Smith, having asked for reinforcements, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to join him with the Force detailed in the margin.

My reconnoissance of Gwalior satisfied me that the information on which I had decided to attack it was good. If I had attacked it from Morar, I should have had to cross the plain between Morar and Gwalior, under the fire of the Fort, and of masked and formidable batteries, established in strong houses and gardens on the banks of the old canal, and a dry river in front of the Phool Bagh Palace.

I could not leave "Morar" so close to Gwalior without adequate protection. The arrival of the Troops, which had been left to garrison Calpee on the morning of the 18th of June enabled me, leaving my incumbrances, to march from Morar on the afternoon of the same day for "Kotah-ka-Serai," with the force detailed in the margin, leaving in Morar, the Force also detailed in the margin under Brigadier-General Napier for its protection, the investment of "Gwalior," and the pursuit of the enemy, when they retreated from it.

The march to "Kotah-ka-Serai," about 20 miles, was very harassing; 100 men of Her Majesty's 86th Re-

giment alone were compelled by sun-sickness, to fall out and go into dhoolies. These same men, the next day unmindful of their illness, fell in with their Companies, and took part in the assault of Gwalior, which corroborates what I said in a previous report, that the spirit of the Soldiers often made them fight when they were too weak to march.

My column bivouacked on the left bank of the river Morar, and during the night I communicated with Brigadier Smith and Colonel Hicks, Commanding Artillery, Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Smith reported to me that in consequence of the enemy occupying in great numbers the hills opposite "Kotah-ka-Serai" on the other side of the river Morar, and pressing on him, he had advanced from his position at "Kotah-ka-Serai," and following the road from that place to Gwalior, by the ford across the river, had attacked and driven the enemy from the hills, on his right front, and occupied the road, which led through a pass, about two miles in length, through the hills, and to the left or South side of a very deep and dry old canal cut out of the rock, which led from the ford close by the left of the road through the pass, to the foot of the rock or Fort of Gwalior.

The enemy retained possession of the hills to the left of the pass and canal.

To the left of the road and canal in the pass rose from a narrow plain a succession of slopes, intersected by ravines; a ridge ran along the top of the slopes, on which the enemy had placed a Battery of 9-pounders. To protect the Battery and position, the enemy had concentrated a numerous force of all Arms on the ridge, as well as a large body of Cavalry in rear of it.

About a mile and a half further back, and about the same distance from the left of the road, was stationed in a gorge of the hills, a large body of the enemy's Infantry, with guns. They guarded a road which branched off from the ford Southwards through the hills to Gwalior.

Brigadier Smith's position in the hills was weak and cramped. His left and rear were threatened by the two bodies just described. The Camp baggage and guns were in the pass, into which came shots from the enemy's Battery on the ridge.

It was clear that the enemy must be driven from both positions, the one on the ridge and the other in the gorge, before I advanced on Gwalior.

The enemy by occupying positions on the hills so far from and unsupported by Gwalior had exposed himself to be cut off. The impediment to my doing so, was the deep canal, impracticable for Cavalry and Infantry; on this obstacle the enemy probably relied for protection. To remove it, I directed the Company of Madras Sappers and Miners to make a bridge some way, to the left rear of our position across the canal. The bridge or dam was to be ready by sun-set. I made the plan to cross over this bridge during the night, with a force of all arms, get on the South road to Gwalior through the hills above-mentioned, place myself between Gwalior and the enemy's two positions; fall on them a little before day-break, when Her Majesty's 86th and 95th Regiments supported by the rest of Brigadier Smith's Brigade, were concealed by the ravines, to attack their front and turn their left flank.

I beg to make special mention of Major the Honorable E. C. H. Massey, 95th Regiment; Captain Bolton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Rajpootana Field Force, and Lieutenant Harris, of the 8rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, for the assistance which their intelligence and knowledge of the ground enabled them to give me in making the reconnoissance and plan.

Lieutenant Haggart, Commissary of Ordnance, by my desire, had during the night moved the two 18-pounders and 8-inch Howitzer, from our bivouac, up to the top of a steep height, which was to the right of the road and canal and opposite the ridge. I

selected a point at the extremity of a spur of this height towards Gwalior as a position for these guns, from whence they commanded the plain below the entrance to the pass, and were enabled to fire on the enemy's Battery on the ridge.

The enemy's Battery opened a fire on the Siege pieces as they were being taken into position, wounding two draught elephants and causing, subsequently, some casualties in the Battery, after it had opened its fire under Lieutenant Haggart's orders.

The enemy set on fire with their Guns some monster hay ricks, which were close to the canal, in the narrow plain, in order that our outposts might not be covered by them.

The carriage of the 8-inch howitzer had been so shaken by hundreds of miles' marching, that its charge was reduced a pound below the regulation, in order to save the carriage; this irregular charge rendered its fire much less certain. The want of sights on the 18-pounders affected the accuracy of their fire in field-firing.

Colonel Hicks suggested to me the withdrawal of the Siege guns as they did not appear to damage the enemy; whereas they had our range. I thought that it would be better that the Battery should cease firing, gradually, when the enemy would probably do the same, than that it should be withdrawn. This was done, and the enemy's Battery ceased to fire.

Before the Batteries had begun to diminish their firing, I had gone to our Battery to inspect it and to watch an advance of the enemy's Infantry, in skirmishing order, from the ridge and a spur of it to the left, against our chain of outposts and left, which rested on the canal.

Soon afterwards, a large body of Troops was seen debouching from Gwalior; and my videttes reported that fresh guns were ascending the heights to reinforce the Battery on the ridge, which was good news as the more guns the Rebels brought up to the heights the more were we likely to take next morning.

I reinforced the sentries and pickets on our left, on the line of the canal, and ordered the Troops in Camp to be ready to turn out.

The enemy's skirmishers and my line guarding the canal became engaged. At this time I received an express from Sir Robert Hamilton, telling me that he had received information that the Sepoys and Valaites had agreed to attack me to-day.

The enemy seemed inclined not to confine their advance to an affair of outposts, but to be determined to attack my left flank, which they knew was weak.

The Central India Field Force was the worse for last night's harassing march, and a bad bivouac on rock. The Company of Madras Sappers and Miners, whose zeal and intelligence no hardships can abate, would have completed the bridge across the canal by sun-set; and I anticipated the best results from availing myself of it for the purpose of cutting off during the night the enemy's numerous force of all Arms on the hills.

I would, therefore, have preferred not engaging the enemy before the time determined on.

On the other hand, the position in the narrow pass was so false that it became necessary to free it from the risk of a serious attack, and to change the defensive for the offensive.

I therefore directed Brigadier Stuart, with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment who were encamped between the pass and the river "Morar," to move from my left rear, supported by the 25th Bombay Native Infantry across the canal, crown the heights on the other side of it, and attack the enemy in their left flank, by which means they would mask the fire of the Battery.

As a diversion in favor of Brigadier Stuart's attack, I directed Brigadier Smith to move Lieutenant-Colonel Raines with Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, from the left of my right front, across the canal in skirmishing order, over the shoulder of the hill, on which was the Rebels' Battery, against the enemy's left flank. This oblique movement, and the lay of the ground prevent-

ed the 95th suffering seriously from the guns of the Battery.

I further directed Brigadier Smith to move up the 10th Bombay Native Infantry from the right of my right front across the canal, to support the advance of the 95th and to cover my right.

I ordered up also the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery to the entrance of the pass towards "Gwalior," supported by a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

I disposed the rest of my force in support of the attacking column, and for the defence of the Camp from the rear.

Brigadier Smith crossing the canal ascended steadily with Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Louth, the heights. The enemy taken in flank, retired rapidly from the attack of our left flank towards the Battery. The skirmishers of the 86th, with their usual ardour, pressed the Rebel Infantry so hard that they did not make a stand even under their guns, but retreated across the entrenchment, in the rear of which they were in position. The gallant skirmishers gave them no time to rally in the Battery, but dashing with a cheer at the parapet crossed it, and took the guns which defended the ridge, three excellent English 9-pounders.

The 86th leaving a party with the captured guns, passed on after the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry who fled, part towards Gwalior, part to the hills to the South.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines coming up with a wing of the 95th to the entrenchments, with good judgment turned the captured guns on the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry, which he saw in detached bodies in the plain below at a distance of 1,000 yards, as well as on the body which had retired to our left.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines placed Lieutenant Brockman of the 86th, with some men of his Regiment, in command of one gun; and Lieutenant Budgeon and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, of the 95th, with men of their Regiment, who had been instructed in the gun exercise, in command of the two other guns. These guns thus manned by Infantry made excellent practice, and although sometimes short, the shot ricocheted amongst the enemy. Four Rebel Batteries in front of "Gwalior" now opened a hot fire of shot and shell on our advanced lines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines reports that Lieutenant Read, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, rendered him great assistance in firing and pointing the enemy's Artillery.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Rooms, crossed the pass and the canal, and passing by the hay stacks, which were now one burning mass, and moving up, as ordered in support of the 95th, and in protection of my right, found himself exposed to a fire of Artillery and Musketry, from the heights on the enemy's extreme left. Advancing with half of his Regiment in skirmishing order, and leaving the remainder in support he cleared the two nearest heights of the Rebel Infantry, and charging gallantly, took two brass field pieces and three mortars, which were in a plain at the foot of the second height.

My Troops were now in possession of the highest range of heights to the East of Gwalior which we saw at our feet. The sight was interesting. To our right was the handsome palace of the Phool Bagh with its gardens, and the old City, surmounted by the Fort, remarkable for its ancient architecture, with lines of extensive fortifications round the high and precipitous rock of Gwalior. To our left lay the "Lushker" or new City, with its spacious houses half hidden by trees.

The ground corresponded exactly with the accounts of it which I had collected; the slopes descended gradually towards Gwalior; the lowest one commanding the grand parade of the "Lushker," which was almost out of fire of the Fort and afforded an entrance into the City.

I felt convinced that I could take Gwalior before sunset.

I determined to make a general advance against all the positions which the enemy occupied for the defence of Gwalior, extending from beyond the palace of the Phool Bagh on their right, to the extensive Barracks on the left of the grand parade of the "Lushker," and then take the "Lushker" by assault.

For this purpose, I ordered the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery with a squadron of the 8th Hussars to follow the road which led out of the pass, and advance, covering my extreme right parallel with the Troops attacking Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, had been moved to the heights to cover the captured guns; the rapidity and dexterity with which they got over very difficult ground does the Regiment and their Commander much credit. I now ordered them to descend the heights to the rear, get into the road which led through the hills to the South, and occupy the entrance to it, which led to the grand parade, for the purpose of assisting in the attack of that important point and of the "Lushker."

I left a sufficient force of all arms for the protection of my Camp which was exposed.

I had some time before ordered up No. 4 Light Field Battery with two Troops of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons to the heights to cover my advanced line, and to answer the enemy's Batteries in position in front of Gwalior. The hilly and difficult nature of the ground, particularly the deep canal which the guns had to traverse, prevented their arrival.

The advanced line was irregular, as it followed the formation of the hills. The 86th formed the left which was in advance; the 95th the right, was refused.

The left of the 86th who pursued, across a deep ravine to the range of hills to the South, the body of the enemy who retreated to the left had returned and rested their left on a hamlet situate on the crest of the range which commanded Gwalior. The enemy immediately brought a Battery of two 18-pounders in front of the grand parade to bear on the hamlet, and firing from a great elevation sent round shot into it in rapid succession and with accurate aim.

Skirmishers of the 86th had descended the hill towards the Barracks, and were advancing against the enemy, who had made a stand in houses amongst trees at the foot of the hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Raines with good judgment detached Captain Smith's Company of the 95th in support of them.

I moved the 86th from the hamlet lower down the hill, extending them at large intervals from the left to the right. This new position of the 86th rendered the fire of the 18-pounders harmless and gave more support to the skirmishers, who soon gave a good account of the enemy in the houses.

In front of, and between the two hills occupied by the 86th and the 95th, was the last slope, a spur of the hill on which were the 88th commanding the rows of Barracks and the grand parade of the "Lushker," to which the enemy, pressed by our advance, had now withdrawn the two 18-pounders.

I occupied the left of this slope with a Wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, which I brought up from the second line, leaving the other Wing in support. I moved a party of the 95th down to the right of the slope under Major Vials, who judiciously took possession of a strong powder magazine, surrounded by a wall at the further end of it.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the right, after he had captured the guns and field pieces took with much spirit a strong building used as an Arsenal on his right, from which the enemy had poured a galling fire on his Regiment, and occupied a trench at the bottom of the hill on which was the Arsenal, from which the 10th kept up a heavy fire on the enemy, who had retreated to a position in front of Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines leaving a Company of the 95th to guard the captured guns, which kept up

an effective fire on the enemy, joined with the rest of his Regiment, and reinforced Major Vials on the lowest slope.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines perceived a large body of the enemy's Cavalry in the vicinity of the two 18-pounders now placed in Battery, who he believed were posted there for the purpose of making a dash at the British Troops, should they attempt to take the guns. He therefore halted and waited for orders and reinforcements, placing two Companies of the 95th in skirmishing order, lying down along the crest of the hill, a part of the 10th Bombay Native Infantry being in rear as supports. The enemy now took courage to come out, and fired the 18-pounders with grape and canister at our position, on which Lieutenant-Colonel Raines detached some skirmishers of the 95th to covered ground to his front, who kept up with their Enfields such an effective fire on the 18-pounders and the Cavalry, that after firing eight rounds, the enemy was obliged to cease firing, and retire behind the buildings of the grand parade.

Lieutenant Knatchbull and seven or eight men of No. 1 Company of the 95th Regiment, dragged a small howitzer and its tumbril, captured by the 10th Bombay Native Infantry up the slope, and opened fire with it on the enemy behind the buildings.

The Officer Commanding No. 4 Light Field Battery, by following the road through the pass beyond its entrance, had found a passage, a very difficult one, across the canal; but on taking them up a bridle road which led to the heights, a gun upset and delayed very inopportunistly the arrival of this Artillery on the heights. Lieutenant Goldsworthy, of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp during the day, and whose activity and intelligence were most useful to me, at last brought up one 9-pounder to the heights.

The enemy were firing with much vivacity, but little effect, from the Batteries on the right, and the captured guns were answering them.

Large bodies of the enemy's Infantry and Cavalry were marching out of Gwalior, by all its issues, and moving towards us but not in order or with resolution as if to attack, or take up a position of defence.

Besides storming the grand parade, from which I could enter the "Lushker" and pass by the main street to Seindiah's palace, I directed Brigadier Smith, with No. 8 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery and a squadron of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to be ready to attack the enemy's positions at the Phool Bagh and beyond it. This attack protected the right of the Troops attacking the grand parade, and turned at the same time the enemy's left.

The 1st Bombay Lancers were to debouch from the entrance of the road on which I had placed them, charge the enemy on the grand parade, and assist the 95th in taking it.

The 10th Bombay Native Infantry were to support these Regiments.

One 9-pounder, the only piece of Artillery which, on account of the ground, had been able to reach the heights, was to cover from the lowest slope the advance of the 1st Lancers and of the 95th and to clear the grand parade.

The 86th were to remain in their position on the left of the heights, cover my left, and if necessary assist the Camp.

One Wing of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry was to attack the Barracks and cover the left of the 95th attacking the grand parade. The other was to be in support on the slopes.

Two Troops of the 14th Light Dragoons were in support on the lower slopes.

All being ready, I gave the word for the general attack of Gwalior.

I had placed the 9-pounder in position, opposite the two 18-pounders I directed it to be fired with shrapnel at the enemy, who were attempting to load them. The shrapnel a remarkable one burst just over the

18-pounders into about twenty pieces, killed and disabled some of the gunners, and put the rest to flight. Parties of the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry on the grand parade began to retire.

An animated war scene "ensued."

The 1st Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, the 1st squadron led by Lieutenant Heath, that in support by Captain Loch, issuing from the road, charged most gallantly, in sight of the British Troops descending the slopes of the heights of Gwalior into the grand parade, and clearing all the right of it, pursued, carried away by their ardour, the enemy's Infantry into the "Lushker," Captain Loch leading and Lieutenant Heath supporting this second charge, in which, I much regret to say, fell in the streets shut through the heart, Lieutenant Mills of the 1st Lancers, bravely leading his men; a very promising and popular young Officer; Captain Loch in the pursuit cut down the rebel who shot him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raines, with two Companies of the 95th, charged down the slope with his usual spirit and took the two 18-pounders and two small mortars, on the grand parade.

After going down the slope, and pointing out to Brigadier Smith the position which he was to attack, I joined Lieutenant-Colonel Raines on the grand parade, and went with him against the Town, with the intention of forcing our way, if necessary, to the Palace, the possession of which would give us the "Lushker." As I did not know whether the enemy might not, as at Jhansi, defend the streets and houses, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Raines to form four Companies of his Regiment for street-fighting, and to leave the remainder of them in reserve on the grand parade.

Lieutenant Roome, with the 10th Bombay Native Infantry, on the general advance being ordered, moved to the front skirmishing through the buildings to the right of the grand parade, and killed many of the enemy who stood there; those who escaped were afterwards cut up by the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The Fort kept up a constant fire during our advance, but as I foresaw, our position masked us from it.

Shortly after entering the Lushker we met the 1st Lancers returning with Lieutenant Mills just killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Owens not thinking it advisable that his Regiment as Cavalry should be involved in street-fighting, with the large number of the enemy, who were in the Town.

The enemy's Cavalry and Infantry retreated before us through the Town so rapidly, that we could not even get a sight of them, although we advanced by more streets than one with the view to cut them off. The Rebel Cavalry, as usual availing themselves of their horses, headed the retreat instead of covering it. After marching for more than a mile through the streets we reached Scindiah's palace.

I detached Patrols in every direction to clear the streets; before sunset the whole of the "Lushker," or new City, was completely in our hands. I also directed the old Town and Fort to be occupied immediately Scindiah's Agent, who made his appearance on our entering the palace, having informed me that the enemy had evacuated the Fort.

I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to be Commandant of Gwalior, and to occupy it with his Regiment.

Brigadier Smith got into action with the enemy near the palace of the Phool Bagh, which he took, killing numbers of the enemy. He then pursued a large body of the enemy who were retiring round the rock of Gwalior towards the Residency, covering their retreat with Horse Artillery guns. After a stout resistance, which did credit to the enemy's Artillery, Brigadier Smith, who did good service on this occasion, as well as throughout the day, captured the guns and killed numbers of the retreating Rebels. Brigadier Smith speaks very highly of the steadiness with which Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, escorting the 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery stood the enemy's Artillery

fire, shot and shell, and of the ardour with which they afterwards fell on the guns and the retreating enemy.

Brigadier Smith, who was directed by me to pursue with all his vigor the enemy retreating by the Residency, inflicted much loss on them and captured more guns; he continued the pursuit until long after night, and until his men and horses were unable to move on.

The Officer directed to occupy the old City and Fort of Gwalior reported that the enemy still held the Fort, and had fired on him when he approached it.

The information therefore of Scindiah's Agent that the Fort was evacuated was incorrect.

As it was now night, I directed the Fort to be invested as closely as possible from the old City, and the Lushker; and the Officer Commanding the Cavalry at the Phool Bagh, to complete the rest of the investment.

The next morning, the enemy again fired from the Fort on the Troops. Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, Lieutenant Waller and a party of the 25th under his orders, with some of Scindiah's Police, burst open the main gate-way of the Fort, and surprising the other gates before the Garrison, a party of fanatical Artillerymen, Mussulmans, could shut them, reached an arch-way on which the Rebels brought a gun to bear; Lieutenant Rose and his party got through the arch-way unscathed by the fire of the guns, and then engaged in a desperate and hard to hand combat with the Rebels, who defended the narrow street leading into the Fort. But the determined gallantry of Lieutenant Rose, and of the Soldiers of the 25th aided by Lieutenant Waller, who climbed with a few of his men on the roof of a house and shot the gunners, carried all before them; they took the Fort and killed every man in it. But the gallant leader Lieutenant Rose who has been twice specially mentioned by me for good and gallant conduct, fell in the Fort, mortally wounded, closing his early career by taking the Fort of Gwalior by force of arms.

Tantia Topse's character is a singular anomaly; he gives proof of great moral courage in undertaking the execution of the daring and important plans which he forms, but his nerve fails him in the combat which is to decide their success. Thus he planned the successful conspiracy to overthrow Scindiah's power. But as at "Koonch" and the "Botwa," his flight was too early to be excusable, and too precipitate to be dignified.

Abandoning the defence of Gwalior, whilst his Troops were still fighting, Tantia Topse, with a considerable body of Cavalry and Infantry, attempted to retreat Southwards by the road from Gwalior to Puar and Goonah; but learning that Puar was occupied by Major Orr's Force, he went to the Residency, where the rest of the Rebel Army joined him in their retreat from Gwalior.

The Residency was to have been occupied by Colonel Riddell, but reports from that Officer showed that the difficulty of crossing the ford across the river "Chumbul," at Dhalpoor, where he had arrived on his road from Agra to Gwalior rendered it impossible that his Force could reach the Residency in time to invest Gwalior; a part of his Force, two squadrons of Meade's Horse, arrived at Morar the day I left for "Kotah-ka-Serai," as an escort to Scindiah. I left the two squadrons there to reinforce Brigadier General Napier for the defence of Morar, and the pursuit. Captain Meade volunteered to accompany me as acting Aide-de-Camp; his zeal and knowledge of the country rendered him of great use to me during the operation.

I sent an express to Brigadier General Napier, at the Morar Cantonments requesting him to pursue the enemy as far, and as closely as he could. The enclosed report from that Officer shows how gallantly, and successfully he and his Troops carried out that very important service. Twenty-five pieces of Artillery were the fruits of his most able pursuit and the total dispersion of the enemy.

No. 3, Enclosure,
Brigadier General
Napier's Report.

I wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton, informing him of the capture of Gwalior, and took the liberty to suggest with the expressions of my sincere respect and esteem for the Prince of Gwalior that the sooner His Highness returned to his Capital the better.

The next morning His Highness arrived at Gwalior with Sir Robert Hamilton, Major Macpherson, and his retinue. I received Scindiah with every possible mark of respect, and accompanied by all the superior Officers of the Forces, whose duties allowed them to be present, and all my personal and Divisional Staff had the honor of escorting His Highness to his palace in the "Lashkar" with a squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and another of Her Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, most honorable representatives of my Force. Our road lay through the long and handsome street which leads from the grand parade to the palace, which was lined by crowds of inhabitants who greeted Scindiah with enthusiastic acclamations.

The British Officers and Soldiers, as well as myself, are rejoiced to see that in restoring to his rights the brave and faithful ally of our Government and Country, we had also given back to his people a Ruler who to all appearance had won their affections.

Scindiah is not a man of words, or professions; but it is due to him to say that he has been unceasing in his endeavours to prove how deep his gratitude is to the Supreme Government of India for their most prompt, energetic, and successful efforts in his favor, and to the Troops who executed their orders in this respect. His Highness is always asking how he can prove those feelings to the Troops. To a communication that His Highness wished to present the Forces with six months' batta, I replied that I was extremely obliged to His Highness, but that it was quite impossible that we could accept pecuniary remuneration from a foreign Prince; that we had only performed a grateful duty, and were abundantly rewarded by having been useful to a Prince, who had so bravely and so truly stood by our Government, and their cause; His Highness, afterwards, expressed the wish to give a medal for "Gwalior" to the Troops engaged. I beg, without diluting on this matter, to leave it in the hands of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, merely observing that my only wish is, that the Officers and men should, if it be deemed right, have the permission to wear the medal; and that as regards myself, I would most willingly give up all claim to the decoration, if for the sake of precedent, or any other cause, my doing so would facilitate their obtaining it.

I have the honor to enclose; 1. A return of the No. 4 Enclosure. casualties in the operations before Gwalior. Returns of Casualties. "Gwalior."

2. A list of Officers and Soldiers specially mentioned, and mentioned, besides those specially mentioned in my No. 5 Enclosure. List of Mentions. report, for their conduct on the same occasion.

3. A return of the Ordnance captured before and No. 6 Enclosure. in Gwalior on the 19th instant. Returns of Ordnance.

I venture to recommend most earnestly all the Troops engaged in the "Gwalior" operations, the Central India Field Force, as well as Brigadier Smith's Brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, to His Lordship's most favorable consideration. It is not for me to describe the importance of the service which they performed. I am convinced that it is fully and generously appreciated by the exalted authorities, whose high attributions and experience constitute them the judges of what would have been the state of India, if Gwalior had remained for any length of time or worse still, permanently, in the hands of the Rebels.

But as the Commander of the Troops engaged, it is my duty to say, that although a most arduous campaign had impaired the health and strength of every man of my Force, their discipline, devotion, and courage remained unvarying and unshaken, enabling them to make a very rapid march in summer heat to

Gwalior, fight and gain two actions on the road one at the Morar Cantonments, the other at "Kotahka-Serai"; arrive at their posts from great distances and by bad roads; before Gwalior before the day appointed, the 19th of June; and on that same day, carry by assault all the enemy's positions on strong heights, and in most difficult ground, taking one Battery after another, twenty-seven pieces of Artillery in the action; twenty-five in the pursuit; besides the guns in the Fort; the old City; the new City; and finally the Block of Gwalior held to be one of the most important, and strongest Fortresses in India.

I marched on the 6th of June from Calpee for Gwalior, and on the 19th of the same month the Gwalior States were restored to their Prince.

His Lordship having been pleased to permit me on account of my health to give over the command to Brigadier General Napier, I did so on the 29th of June.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Major General,
Commanding Field Force South of the Nerbudda.

FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL NAPIER, C. B.,
Commanding 2nd Brigade,
Central India Field Force.
TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Central India Field Force,
Camp Morar, 18th June 1858.

SIR,

On the 16th instant, the 2nd Brigade

Corps.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Remarks.
1st Troop B. Arty.	4	0	85 In the 1st Div.
No. 14 Lt. Btl. Battery	1	0	49 Ditto Ditto.
14th Light Dragoons	10	0	250
8th Light Cavalry	7	0	600 In Rear Guard.
Miners Sappers and	1	2	42
71st Highlanders	14	0	481
Hyderabad Cavalry	1	0	100
Infantry	0	0	0 In the Rear Guard.
Artillery	0	0	0 Ditto Ditto.
Towana Horse	0	1	20
Total	38	0	1072

to advance in echelon, from the right, in support of the left of the 1st Brigade.

The Force was disposed as follows:—No. 18 Light Field Battery on the right, supported by Johnston's Hyderabad Horse; in the centre, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and Wing of H. M's. 71st Highland Light Infantry, while on the left was a Wing of H. M's. 14th Light Dragoons.

On approaching the right of the Cantonment, the enemy opened upon us from six guns, and I directed Lieutenant Harcourt, Commanding No. 18 Light Field Battery to engage them; an order which he had barely received when he was summoned to join the 1st Brigade.

My Brigade being then reduced to the Wing of Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, the Right Wing of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, Madras Sappers and Miners, and 100 Horse of the Hyderabad Contingent, continued to advance on the enemy, who were retreating in large numbers, towards their right rear. At one moment there appeared a favorable opportunity to charge them with Cavalry, but the deliberation with which they moved led me to suspect that they were assured that they were protected by the ground in front of them, and I sent my Brigade Major, Lieutenant MacLachlin, and some Towana Sowars to examine it. The result showed that the ground was completely intersected with ravines, lined with the enemy's Infantry. I therefore directed Colonel Campbell, Commanding the Wing of the 71st Regiment, to throw it for-

ward in skirmishing order, supported by the 14th Light Dragoons which was executed with great spirit by Major Rich on the right, who cleared the ravines on his front, leaving them filled with the enemy's dead, and relieving the Horse Artillery from much annoyance from their musketry.

I regret to say that this service was not performed without the loss of a very promising young Officer of Her Majesty's 71st, Lieutenant Neave, who was shot whilst gallantly leading his men to the ravines.

Colonel Campbell took two Companies of the 71st under Lieutenant Scott and cleared some ravines on his left and front, killing every man of the enemy that held them; after which he was directed to clear the top of a hill, where a party of Rebels held a Temple and some strong ground. This duty was thoroughly effected, and thirty of the enemy left dead on the hill.

Whilst this was going on a Troop of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons passed round the base of the hill, and cut up all the enemy who attempted to escape from it.

The protection of the left of the Force and the rear being placed under my especial charge by the Major General, I moved the remainder of the 14th Dragoons, and Johnstone's Hyderabad Horse towards the left to cover the rear, and to intercept the enemy's Cavalry, who showed some disposition to move in that direction; but on observing our Cavalry they rapidly disappeared through the hills to the South of Gwalior.

The front being now quite clear of the enemy, I withdrew my Brigade to the shelter of the Cantonments leaving by the Major General's order, the Hyderabad Cavalry to watch the flank and rear, until the whole of the baggage should come up. Towards sunset I withdrew them to a village on the left of the Cantonments where they were quartered for the night.

The conduct of the whole of the Troops under my Command was excellent. Their perfect steadiness while under the fire of the enemy's Batteries and the gallantry with which they advanced to clear the ravines were deserving of the Major General's warm commendation.

The 71st dashed into the ravines and encountered the enemy hand to hand; the nature of the wounds received was evidence of the desperate resistance made by the Rebels, who were almost entirely composed of Scindiah's mutinous Sepoys.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major General's notice Colonel Campbell, Commanding Her Majesty's 71st, for the Soldier-like way in which his Regiment was brought into action; also Major Rich, Her Majesty's 71st, for the spirited manner in which he cleared the ravines in his front. Also Lieutenant Scott, 71st, Commanding the party which secured the ravines on the left, and cleared the hill occupied by the enemy, which was of considerable height and difficult of access. The enemy held a very strong position on the top of the hill in the Temple, with rocks and broken ground to its rear. Also Major Scudamore, Commanding the Right Wing of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, which was skilfully handled and ready for every call for its services. His skirmishers attacked and destroyed many of the enemy in the ravines.

Lieutenant Gowan, with his Troop, most efficiently cut off the enemy's retreat from the hill, and destroyed many of them.

Lieutenant Gordon, of the Madras Sappers, kept pace with the 71st and joined in the attack on the ravines.

Also Lieutenant Johnstone and the Hyderabad Cavalry, whose conduct gave me very great satisfaction; they continued exposed to the fierce heat of the day, without food or shelter, for many hours after the rest of the Troops had withdrawn to the Cantonments.

The attention of the Medical Officers to the wounded, was, as I have always seen it, most exemplary.

I beg particularly to recommend to the Major General my Acting Brigade Major, Lieutenant MacLachlin, Adjutant of the Bombay Artillery, whose services were placed at my disposal. His activity, zeal, and

intelligence have assured me that he is a most valuable Officer.

Also Lieutenant Honns, of the Engineers, Acting Assistant Quarter-Master General of the 2nd Brigade, who rendered most zealous and efficient assistance.

The 1st Troop Horse Artillery and No. 18 Light Field Battery having been withdrawn from my Brigade early in the day, I am unable to say any thing in regard to their services, which were rendered under the Major General's own observation.

Jemadar Ishan Khan, with 20 Sowars of Towana Horse, made himself very useful to me.

I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. NAPIER, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central
India Field Force.

No. 25 of 1858.

Camp before Gwalior, dated 25th June 1858.

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of Major General Roberts, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, that on the morning of the 17th instant I marched by Major General Sir H. Rose's order from Antres through the pass to Kotah-ka-Serai, which lies between three and four miles South-east of Gwalior.

I had reconnoitred the pass the evening before, and occupied the difficult points by strong pickets and posts, so that had there been any enemy I should have been prepared.

I met with no opposition whatever, and reached Kotah-ka-Serai at 7½ A. M. Upon my arrival I saw the enemy occupying the heights in front, and between me and Gwalior.

I had orders from Sir Hugh Rose to halt at Kotah-ka-Serai and communicate with him, but as the enemy appeared determined to attack me, and being also hampered with a large quantity of baggage, and Kotah-ka-Serai not being a secure position, I thought it best to take the initiative. I therefore collected my baggage in and near the Fort of Kotah-ka-Serai, placing it under a Troop of Her Majesty's 5th Hussars, and a squadron of Lancers, and as strong a guard of Infantry as I could afford. I reconnoitred the ground in front, and found it to be most difficult, intersected with nullahs and impracticable for Cavalry. About 1,500 yards from Kotah-ka-Serai, their guns were in position, and their line ran all under the hills across the road to Gwalior.

This I ascertained by advancing with my reconnoitring party to wit him about 4 or 500 yards when they opened so heavy a fire upon us that we were obliged to retire, not however before I had made myself acquainted with the nature of the ground, and thus enabled myself to avoid being entangled in the nullahs above mentioned.

I advanced the Horse Artillery and soon silenced their guns; after three or four rounds they began to retire, and I sent my Infantry across the broken ground giving the command of that branch to Lieutenant Colonel Raines, Commanding Her Majesty's 95th (the senior Infantry Officer present,) with orders to follow up the enemy as far as he thought advisable. I have called upon Lieutenant Colonel Raines to furnish me with a report, which I enclose, as I consider it gives a detailed and accurate account of the proceedings of the Infantry part of the Force from the time I gave him the order to advance up, to the time of occupying the heights above Gwalior. I have only to add that I cannot speak too highly of the steady and Soldier-like conduct of both Officers and men of the 10th Native Infantry, who have given me the most prompt and ready assistance upon all occasions, and of Officers and men of the 95th Regiment, who though exhausted from fatigue and want of food, stormed the heights under a burning sun and a heavy fire.

In consequence of threatening movements of the enemy as well as the unprotected position of the bag-

page, I was obliged to send back (to reinforce the Troops already left at Kotah-ka-Serai) one Troop of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, one Division Horse Artillery and two Companies 10th Native Infantry.

From the nature of the ground already described I was unable for some time to bring my Cavalry into action, and merely retained them as support and escort to the Troop Horse Artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Blake, but having advanced to the head of the pass, partially occupied the heights above the plain near the Phool Bagh and placed Infantry to guard the entrance of the defile, and protect a retreat, I thought I might venture to advance with a Squadron of the 8th Hussars, and the two divisions of Horse Artillery remaining at my disposal, and one Troop of the 1st Lancers, sending back for the remaining Troop of the 1st Lancers as a support.

I then ordered the Squadron of Hussars to charge to the front which they did most gallantly, passing right through the enemy's Camp carrying every thing before them.

Upon the return of the Squadron both Officers and men were so completely exhausted and prostrated from heat, fatigue, and great exertion they could scarcely sit on their saddles and were for the moment incapable of further exertion. This was a critical moment as the enemy were collecting both on the front and flanks, but the 95th had arrived near the guns, and the 8th Hussars, in spite of their fatigue, formed to their front in line, and in order to show a greater front I formed them in single ranks. In the mean time the remaining Troop of the 1st Lancers had arrived to support, as second line. I then retired the Cavalry by alternative Troops, protected by the Artillery, during which movement both arms showed the greatest steadiness and entered the ravines, under the protection of the Infantry posted there. I then took up a position for the night on the heights, sending for my baggage and placing it in tolerable security, in a sort of amphitheatre formed by a portion of the hills we occupied. I guarded both ends of the defile with strong pickets of Infantry, in strong positions formed by the ground, and also threw out strong pickets both Cavalry and Infantry towards the heights on our right: the left of our position was defended against any sudden assaults by a steep bank and a canal.

Having now finished my first day's proceedings, I have only to add the names of some Officers, who gave me most valuable assistance.

Lieutenant Colonel Hicks, Commanding details, who was most energetic and always in the front, both in reconnoitring and in the charge, and it was at his suggestion that I ordered the charge of the Squadron of the 8th Hussars through the enemy's Camp, which, although venturous, succeeded well with the enemy we had to deal with.

Captain Sir John Hill, acting as my Brigade-Major, who in spite of the intense heat and great fatigue, was always at my side, ready to give me assistance and carry out my instructions; also Captain Bolton, Acting Quarter-Master General to the Brigade, who in addition to the performance of his own peculiar duties, which, under the circumstances, were arduous and trying in the extreme, gave me most efficient assistance. Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary General attached to the Brigade, who is always most active, energetic and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, but on this occasion, when the obtaining of any supplies were most difficult, in fact next to impossible, he never spared himself in endeavouring to overcome difficulties.

Captain MacMullen, 23rd Bengal Infantry, who volunteered to act as my Aide-de-Camp and gave me most valuable and efficient assistance.

Cornet Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, who also acted as my Aide-de-Camp, gave me most valuable assistance in carrying my orders under a burning

sun, and over very difficult ground, and once at a most critical moment, viz, when I required Cavalry support upon the return of the Squadron of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars from their charge.

I have &c.,

(Signed) M. W. SMITH *Brigadier*
Commanding Brigade Rajpootana Field Force.
(True Copy)

(Signed) JAMES HILL, *Captain,*
Acting Brigade Major, Rajpootana Field Force.

P. S.—I am much indebted to Officers Commanding Regiments, for their services to me during the day.

Extracts from Notes received from Brigadier Smith, subsequent to the receipt of his Report, dated 25th June, detailing the operations of his Brigade on the 17th June 1858.

"Two Companies of the 10th Native Infantry advanced with the two Companies of the 95th Regiment, to attack the enemy's entrenchments on the 17th June."

"Colonel DeSalis wishes to mention the zeal and intelligence evinced by Major Chetwode when in command of a detached portion of the 8th Hussars on the June."

"Lieutenant Jenkins, 8th Hussars, was also employed by me in conveying orders to bring up supports, which he executed to my satisfaction."

"While the Infantry skirmishers were feeling their way through the pass leading to Gwalior, their progress was checked for a time by the fire of two or three guns which the enemy had brought into the pass. Lieutenant Colonel Blake therefore proposed taking a division of his guns into the heights on our right, which was accordingly done, and the result was most successful by firing at low elevations round shot and shrapnell, were dropped on the enemy's guns near, obliging them to retire precipitately to another position, and by thus advancing and coming into action on every occasion of their making a stand, they were at length fairly driven out of the pass, which was then made clear for the advance of our force."

(True Extracts.)

H. H. A. WOOD, *Captain,*
Assistant Adjutant General, Central India Field Force.

FROM LIEUT. COLONEL HICKS, ARTILLERY,
Commanding Field Force from Jhansi,
TO BRIGADIER SMITH,
Commanding Rajpootana Field Force.
Camp Morar, near Gwalior, 25th June 1858.

SIR,

As commanding the Field Force from Jhansi, in conjunction with your division, I have the honor to bring to your notice the good service done by Troops which you did me the honor to place under my command on the evening of the 17th on my personal report to you that a body of the enemy were collected at the gorge of the pass leading to the plain in the direction of the Phool Bagh.

2. Captain Forster and Lieutenant Morris, with a Company of the 95th Regiment, crowned the hill on each side, and with a shout opened fire: the horsemen immediately broke from under the hill: the Hussars led by myself and Captain Henneage charged with one Squadron, overcame and slew numbers, captured two guns, and continued the charge right through the Phool Bagh Cantonment, leaving bungalows and Camp equipage in our possession.

3. But we had advanced too far without any support, and on its arrival it was I believe reported that the Hussars were not fit for a second immediate attack.

Captain Heneage was certainly quite black in the face and unable to speak, although on his horse. It was a gallant charge, and I am sure you will with pleasure report to the Major General Commanding Central India Field Force the Soldier-like conduct and good service done by Heneage, Forster and Morris with their men.

4. Since the capture of Gwalior it is well known that in this charge the Queen of Jhansi disguised as a man, was killed by a Hussar, and the tree is shown where she was burnt.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS N. HICKS, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Artillery, Central India Field Force,
Late Commanding Field Force from Jhansi.

(True Copy.)

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant General, Central India Field Force.

FROM LIEUTENANT COLONEL RAINEs,

Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Commanding the Infantry,

To BRIGADIER SMITH,

Commanding the Column of the assault on the
enemy's entrenched position before Kotah-ka-Serai,
and subsequent capture
of the heights in rear, near
Gwalior.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

1 Man severely wounded.

1 " slightly "

Camp before Gwalior, 18th June 1858.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your order received about 8

Her Majesty's 95th Regiment.
List of Casualties by the Action on the 17th June.
Lieut. J. N. Crealock, slightly wounded.
Private William Hull, dangerously, since dead.

" Robert Dutton, severely.

" James Smith "

" John Hunt "

" James Sann slightly.

o'clock A. M.,
on the banks
of the stream,
near Kotah-
ka-Serai, I
proceeded
with two Com-
panies of the

95th Regiment in skirmishing order to attack the Rebel entrenchments with supports, and the 10th Regiment Native Infantry in echelon as a reserve. On hearing their breast-work they opened a brisk fire of musketry on both Corps along the line accompanied with round shot and shell as fast as they could load their guns. Seeing our approach many of them commenced to retire from their left, when the skirmishers from the 95th opened fire on them.

When within 50 yards of their works I ordered the skirmishers to advance at the double and charge, and on reaching their works I discovered their Infantry retiring up the ravines towards the left and right, and taking away the guns to our left. Here we were stopped by a deep ditch with 4 feet of water and the banks were so steep, that it was with difficulty that the men got over in single file, and by the time that the skirmishers had ascended the opposite bank, the entrenchment was completely abandoned, but we still found a small body, evidently their rear, extended, firing and retiring through the ravines and up the hills in disorder. The skirmishers with the greatest eagerness pushed on, and succeeded in shooting several of them.

On gaining the heights in rear of the encampment, during which time a Company of the 95th had swept round the base of the hill to the left, I observed that the enemy had guns, about 800 or 1,000 yards in front, on another hill about the same height, with Infantry and a large proportion of Cavalry. I sounded the halt and assembly, on which a fire of shrapnel was opened on the men. I then noticed on my immediate right, about 500 yards off, and which I afterwards ascertained was the road to Gwalior, about 100 of the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry, protected from our fire by a high embankment, and as I anticipated that they would endeavor to turn my right flank by a charge and thus cut me off from my reserve, I ordered the retire on the entrenchments, opening at the same time

on them a sharp fire from the Enfields, and having our rear covered by a Company of the 10th Regiment in skirmishing order.

On reaching the entrenchment I found that Major Vials, who commanded the reserve, was attacking the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry above alluded to, with two Companies of the 95th, keeping them in check and preventing them from advancing down the road, where they had brought a couple of 9-pounder guns to bear on us. In the mean time another gun of heavy metal judging from the distance of its range (1,200 yards), was brought into position on a high hill to our extreme left front, when immediately afterwards two guns of the Bombay Artillery were placed to silence the fire which considerably annoyed us.

Soon after this I received your orders to proceed up the road with the 10th in reserve, and on our advancing, the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry as well as the guns retired. After advancing along the road for about a mile, (with a deep nullah and a high embankment on our left, and the two Companies in skirmishing order in front and covering the ridges to our right) and until the skirmishers had entered on the plain of the Phool Bagh, large bodies of the enemy's Cavalry were observed as if preparing for a charge, and in such force, as to imperil the safety of the skirmishers. However (after being halted for an hour) I ordered the support up a hill, on cresting which I observed the Gwalior Cavalry in their red uniforms slowly advancing in skirmishing order up a broad ravine to our right, and about 200 yards in front of us. I immediately caused file-firing in line to be opened on them, and on discovering our position they instantly retired with the utmost precipitation, when you, Sir, directed the splendid charge of the 8th Hussars in pursuit. I immediately proceeded to support and follow them to within a quarter of a mile of the Cantonments, when by your orders I halted. A portion of the 10th Native Infantry during the advance supported the 95th, and a Company from each Corps was left to guard the narrow passes as we advanced.

During the halt and whilst the Cavalry were engaged in sweeping through the Cantonments, the enemy brought two guns into position on our left, one on our right, and two from the Fort opened fired on the 95th and a division of the Horse Artillery, immediately and close to us.

Having remained here for about half an hour you directed us to retire and take up a position on the heights in front of Gwalior for the night. We reached them about 7 P. M.

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing witness to the extreme endurance (especially of the 95th) and gallant conduct of both Corps. They had been out the whole day without a meal under a burning sun, and had marched at 2. A. M. that morning from the previous encampment ground, a distance of 10 miles, and although the list of casualties in my Regiment actually occurring from the enemy's fire (and which with that of the 10th is copied in the margin) presents a small proportion of 1 man killed and 1 Officer and 4 men wounded. I regret to say that 84 cases of *coup-de-soleil* occurred, 1 of which proved fatal on that day, exclusive of 5 Officers dangerously, but not fatally attacked.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to bring to your notice the valuable assistance I received from Major Vials, Major Massey and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, who acted as my Staff Officer during the day; also from Lieutenant Crealock who so ably headed his Company, and assisted in the reconnoissances previous to the attack, and from Captain Pelley, Commanding the 10th, who with his men greatly contributed and assisted towards our success in the action.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. B. RAINEs, Lieut.-Col., 95th Regt.
Commandg. the Infantry.

(True Copy.)

E. E. ROSS,

Aide-de-Camp.

FROM
BRIGADIER GENERAL R. NAPIER, C. B.,
Comdg. 2nd Brigade C. I. F. F.
To
THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Central India Field Force.
Camp Jowra-Alipore, 21st June 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE to report that I received at 5½ A. M. on the 20th June, orders to pursue the enemy, with the details shown in the margin, which marched within an hour and a half after receipt of order.

Corps.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	S. C. O. & Rank and File.
1st Troop Horse Artillery.	4	0	85
14th Light Dragoons.	3	0	80
3rd Light Cavalry.	7	5	95
Hydrabad Cavalry.	3	0	243
Meade's Horse.	0	3	174
Total.	18	8	677

The Fort which had been reported in our possession,

opened upon us, as we came within range, and obliged us to make a detour to reach the Residency.

We arrived late in the evening at Sumowlee, having marched about 25 miles.

The enemy were reported to have 12,000 men and 22 guns, and to have marched from Sumowlee to Jowra-Alipore, in the forenoon.

We were too tired to go beyond Sumowlee, the heat of the sun having been terrific; so we rested until 4 o'clock A. M. on the 22nd, then advanced on Jowra-Alipore, where we found the enemy strongly posted with their right resting on Alipore, guns and Infantry in the centre, and Cavalry on both flanks.

A rising ground hid our approach, and enabled me to reconnoitre their position, in security, from a distance of 12,000 yards. They opened several guns on the reconnoitring party, disclosing the position of their Artillery, which I had not previously been able to discover.

The ground was open to the enemy's left, and a careful examination with the telescope left me assured, that there was nothing to check the advance of my Artillery.

I directed Captain Lightfoot to take up a position, about 600 yards from the enemy's left flank, and enfilade their line; and to act afterwards as circumstances might dictate.

Our column of march was the most convenient formation for attack; Abbott's Hyderabad Cavalry in advance; Lightfoot's Troop of Horse Artillery, supported by Captain Prettjohn's Troop of 14th Light Dragoons and two Troops 3rd Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dick, with a Detachment of Meade's Horse under Lieutenant Burton in reserve. When the Troops came into view of the enemy after turning the shoulder of the rising ground, the whole were advanced at a gallop, and as soon as the Artillery had reached the flank of the enemy's position, the line was formed to the left, and the guns opened on the enemy at a distance of 600 yards.

After a few rounds the enemy's guns were silenced and a rapid thinning and wavering of their ranks took place. Captain Lightfoot limbered up, and advanced at a gallop; and Captain Abbott with his Hyderabad Cavalry charged at the same moment.

The movement was instantaneously followed by the rest of the Cavalry, and the whole of the little force, swept through the enemy's Batteries and Camp, and past the villages into the open plain, driving before them, and cutting down the Rebels for several miles. Detachments of the Cavalry charged a body of the fugitives on the right, and cut up many of them.

Wherever there was a body of the enemy collected in front, Lightfoot's guns opened and dispersed them. A party of their Cavalry made a move to our left rear, as if to cut off the baggage, but on perceiving a body of the Hyderabad Cavalry, left to cover the road to the rear, and being themselves threatened by a party of

the 3rd Light Cavalry from our left, they retreated rapidly out of sight.

We had now advanced about six miles from our first point of attack; the enemy were dispersed in every direction throwing away their Arms; 25 guns had been captured, and were lying broad cast over the plain; men and horses were exhausted and it was necessary to retrace our steps.

The villages in our rear were still full of the enemy, who were cutting up our Camp followers, and firing on all who passed within range; two (2) guns and a party of Abbott's Cavalry were sent to clear them out, which was effected by the fire of the guns, and by parties of dismounted Cavalry, with their swords and carbines.

Besides the guns, a considerable quantity of ammunition and elephant, tents, carts, and baggage fell into our hands.

Never was the rout of an army more complete. It is difficult to estimate the number of the enemy killed, but I believe between 8 and 400. The villagers say 500; but the escape of many was facilitated by the villages into which our Cavalry could not follow them.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to your notice, the excellent conduct of the Troops of all arms under my command. Nothing could excel their cheerful endurance of the fatigue, and the intense heat of the march.

Their good discipline has only been equalled by the courage with which they charged such a superior force.

Many occasions arose when it was necessary for detached parties to act against the enemy's Infantry, and they were invariably met with the promptest gallantry. Captain Barrett's Troop of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived after the close of the action, and a party dismounted, and turned twenty of the enemy out of a garden killing every man.

Private Novell, of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, charged alone into the village, and killed one of the enemy under a very heavy fire, for which act of gallantry I beg to recommend him for the "Victoria Cross."

Dr. Mackenzie, of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, being interrupted in his attendance on the wounded, by the fire of a party of the enemy from behind a wall and ditch, called on Subadar Soojub Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to dislodge them. Their position was a difficult one, but the Subadar, with one half his party, with slung carbines and the other with drawn swords, gallantly led the charge and succeeded in dislodging them, and killing every man.

I beg to recommend him for promotion to the "Order of Merit."

Trumpeter Charles Sappery, of Meade's Horse, killed a standard bearer, and captured a standard. Naib Russaladar Kurreeni Sing, 1st Troop, killed five of the enemy; Jemadar Jartub Sing, Wordie Major, and Sowar Mahomed Bux (wounded) displayed great gallantry and slew many of the enemy. I beg to recommend these men for the "Order of Merit."

The way in which the Troops were led into action excited my admiration; more especially the superb manner in which Captain Lightfoot took up his position on the flank of the enemy, and the dash with which he followed them when broken.

Captain Abbott, Commanding Hyderabad Cavalry, distinguished himself highly, by his activity and intelligence generally, and the gallantry of his charge on the enemy's Batteries.

Those experienced Officers, Captain Prettjohn, H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons and Lieutenant Dick, 3rd Light Cavalry, were charged with the duty of supporting the guns, which they performed to my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant Burton, of Meade's Horse, had the honor of leading the Detachment of the Corps for the first time into action, and acquitted himself creditably.

To Surgeon Stewart, of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, and the Medical Officers of the Force, I am much indebted for the attention to the sick and wounded.

It remains for me now to recommend most earnestly to your favorable notice my Staff Officers, Captain Todd, Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Macdonald, Acting Assistant Quarter-Master General. I cannot speak too highly of their zeal and gallantry.

I beg to be pardoned if I have dwelt at too great length on the services performed by the men and Officers of the Force. The disposition of the enemy seemed very great, certainly not less than four thousand men were drawn up in line with a formidable Artillery to oppose us; and though the action was brief, many things occurred during a very short time, and the circumstances were such as to call for the exertions of every individual of the Force.

I beg to enclose a return of killed and wounded and of ordnance captured.

I also opened a letter from Captain Abbott, Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, bringing to notice several men of his Regiment for distinguished conduct, and I beg most strongly to second his recommendation that they may receive the Order of "British India."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. NAPIER, *Brigadier General*,
Commanding 2nd Brigade, Central India Field Force.
(True Copy)

E. E. ROSE.
A. D. C.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the pursuing Column under Command of Brigadier General R. Napier, C. B., in the Action at Jowra-Alipore, on the 21st June 1858.
Camp, Jowra-Alipore, 21st June 1858.

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.		KILLED AND WOUNDED.	REMARKS.	HORSES.			REMARKS.
					KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.	
1st Troop Horse Artillery	Syee	Dooga	Killed.					
Ditto	"	Gennoo			1			
3rd Troop Horse Artillery	Gunner	Dennis Burns		Died of Sun Stroke.				
14th Light Dragoons	Private	George Staple	Wounded.	Severe sword cut, left wrist.				
H. C. Cavalry	Bargeer	Miaz Meer Khan.	Killed.		1	2	1	
Ditto	Duffadar	Mahomed Bux	Wounded	Slightly in face, sword cut.				
Ditto	Sowar	Mahomed Bux		Ditto ditto ditto.				
Ditto	"	Chokutta		Ditto both arms, and right hand.				
Meade's Horse	"	Gholam Ali		Severely left ear and cheek divided.				
Ditto	"	Nawal Khan		Ditto on both hands, finger amputated.				
Ditto	"	Jumal Oodeen		Slightly grazed by gun-wheel.				
Ditto	"	Chain Sing		Ditto on two fingers.		2		
3rd Light Cavalry				Nil.				

(Signed) R. NAPIER, *Brigadier General*,
Commanding Pursuing Column.

True Copy,
E. E. ROSE, A. D. C.

ABSTRACT.

CORPS.	EUROPEAN.		NATIVES.		HORSES.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Troop Horse Artillery			2		1		
3rd Troop Horse Artillery	1						
14th Light Dragoons		1					
H. C. Cavalry			1		1	2	1
3rd Light Cavalry							
Meade's Horse				7		2	
Total,...	1	1	3	7	2	4	1

(Signed.) R. NAPIER, *Brigadier General*,
Commanding Pursuing Column.

CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Return of Ordnance captured from the Rebels by a portion of the Central India Field Force under Command of Brigadier General Napier, C. B., on the 21st June 1858.

Gwalior, 28th June 1858.

No.	Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	Length.		Remarks.
				Feet.	Inches.	
1	Brass Gun	Native	12 Pdrs.	3	8	
"	Ditto	English	9 "	5	9	
"	Ditto	Native	6 "	6	10	
"	Ditto	English	6 "	5	0	
5	Ditto		6 "	5	0	
"	Ditto	Native	6 "	4	10½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
Se"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
10	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	10½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	0	
15	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	2	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	2	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	2	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	2	
20	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	2	
"	Ditto	Ditto	6 "	4	1½	
"	Ditto	Ditto	3 "	2	0	
"	Ditto	Ditto	2 "	2	0	
"	Brass Howitzer	Ditto	18 "	8	8½	
"	Ditto	English	12 "	3	0	
26	Iron Gun	Native	4 "	3	1½	

(Signed) THOMAS J. HAGGARD, Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery,
(True Copy) Commissary of Ordnance, Central Field Force.
E. E. ROSE, Aide-de-Camp.

FROM CAPTAIN H. D. ABBOTT,
Commanding 3rd Cavalry, H. C.
TO CAPTAIN TODD,
Major of Brigade 2nd Brigade Central
India Field Force.
Camp Poharee, 25th June 1858.

SIR,
In continuation of my letter No. 72, of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to forward a list of men of the 3rd Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and respectfully beg the Brigadier General will be pleased to recommend them for the "Order of British India." This will give to Privates an increase of pay of 4 Rupees monthly and a decoration. I feel sure the men will fully appreciate this, and that it will be an incentive to their comrades to obtain the same by gallant conduct in the Field.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. D. ABBOTT, Captain,
Commanding 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.
(Signed) R. NAPIER, Brigadier General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade, C. I. F. F.
(True Copy.)
E. E. ROSE, A. D. C.

List of Men of the 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

1st TROOP.
Trooper Nutteh Khan.
" Sadoolla Khan.
" Mahomed Khan.
" Jaffer Khan.
" Mytab Khan.
" Saadut Khan.

4th TROOP.
Trooper Mallow Khan.
" Noor Khan.
" Shaik Moeran.
" Shaik Oomur "Commanding Officers' Orderly."
" Jaffer Ali Beg.
5th TROOP.
Duffadar Shaik Ghulam Nubbi.
Trooper Shaik Mahomed.
" Budroodean Khan.
" Abdul Kurreen Khan.
" Shaik Kuberoodean.
" Davi Sing.
6th TROOP.
Duffadar Nahar Khan.
Trooper Allahdad Khan.
" Syeed Oosman.
" Nutteh Khan.
" Myboob Khan.
1st CAVALRY, H. C.
Jemadar Alteef Khan.
Duffadar Gunga Sing.
Trooper Mookorim Khan.

(Signed) H. D. ABBOTT, Captain,
Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
(Signed) R. NAPIER, Brigadier General,
Commanding 2nd Brigade C. I. F. F.
(True Copy.)
E. E. ROSE,
A. D. C.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Central India Field Force during the operations before Gwalior.

RANK.	NAMES.	Killed.	Wounded.	REMARKS.
1st BRIGADE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.				
<i>4th Company 2nd Battalion Artillery.</i>				
Gunner	Gaffey Peter	0	1	Slightly.
Driver	Seetul	0	1	Since dead.
"	Bhiva	1	0	
<i>Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.</i>				
Lance Corporal	James Badder	■	1	Slightly.
Private	Thomas Davis	0	1	"
"	Edwin Overing	0	1	Severely.
"	James Williams	0	1	"
<i>25th Regiment Native Infantry.</i>				
Lieutenant	W. Rose	■	1	Mortally, since dead.
Havildar	Buldee Sing	■	1	Dangerously.
Naique	Doorga Sing	0	1	Slightly.
Private	Ramlall Tewarry	0	1	Sword cut.
"	Mattadeen Moraye	0	1	Dangerously.
"	Seeumber Ahire	0	1	"
"	Chota Sing	0	1	Severely.
"	Goonajee Gowra	0	1	Slightly.
"	Mahadoo Gowlee	■	1	"
<i>3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.</i>				
Trooper	Maddoo Khan	1	0	
"	Hussan Khan	1	0	
"	Issery Sing	0	1	Dangerously.
"	Shaik Kubbeer Odeen	■	1	Slightly.
"	Nujmoodeen Khan	0	1	"
2ND BRIGADE CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.				
<i>71st Highland Light Infantry.</i>				
Lieutenant	Wyndham Neave	1	0	
Serjeant	William Sheddon	1	0	Sun-stroke.
"	Hugh McGill	1	0	
"	James Wilson	0	1	Dangerously.
Corporal	Thomas Leslie	1	0	
Private	Daniel Brown	1	0	
"	David Kinniburgh	1	0	
"	Allen Anderson	0	1	Slightly.
"	James Cromar	0	1	"
"	Bernard Daly	0	1	Dangerously.
"	Donald Fergusson	0	1	Slightly.
"	Samuel Nicolson	■	1	Severely.
"	William Watson	0	1	"
BREGLADIER SMITH'S BRIGADE, RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE.				
<i>3rd Troop Horse Artillery.</i>				
Serjeant	T. H. Law	0	1	Contusion in abdomen.
Corporal	W. Craggs	0	1	Severely, right leg amputated.
Gunner	Thomas Currie	0	1	Slightly.
"	Steven Shorten	0	1	"

RANK.	NAMES.	Killed.	Wounded.	REMARKS.
<i>Artillery.</i>				
Gunner	John Field	0	1	Severely.
"	John Henessey	0	1	" since dead.
"	Patrick Connors	1	0	
<i>Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.</i>				
Lieutenant	J. Reilley	1	0	Sun-stroke.
"	R. W. Jenkins	0	1	Slightly.
Assistant Surgeon	H. Sherlock	0	1	"
Serjeant	Joseph Ward	0	1	Severely.
"	J. Lynch	1	0	"
Corporal	Thomas Smith	1	0	"
Private	Edward Berry	0	1	Severely, since dead.
"	John Bowler	1	0	"
"	James Cave	0	1	Slightly.
"	Thomas Cox	1	0	"
"	Alfred Jackson	1	0	"
"	James Lindsay	1	0	"
"	Michael Kelly	0	1	Slightly.
"	John Pearson	0	1	"
"	George Taft	1	0	Sun-stroke.
"	George Hollis	0	1	Severely.
<i>1st Native Light Cavalry (Lancers.)</i>				
Captain	W. W. Anderson	■	1	Slight.
Cornet	W. Mills	1	0	Musket ball through the spine.
Naique	Shook Lall	0	1	Severely.
Trooper	Shaikh Kyrastee	0	1	Slightly.
"	Mann Singh	0	1	"
"	Shaikh Shillar Bux	0	1	Severely.
"	Shaikh Noor Mahomed	0	1	"
<i>Her Majesty's 95th Regiment.</i>				
Lieutenant-Colonel	J. A. R. Raines	0	1	Slightly.
Lieutenant	J. W. Cresslock	0	1	"
"	J. M. Sexton	0	1	Severely.
Corporal	Joseph Hunt	0	1	Slightly.
Lance Corporal	Michael Hogan	0	1	Severely.
Private	William Hall	0	1	Dangerously, since dead.
"	Robert Dutton	0	1	Severely.
"	James Suttle	0	1	"
"	John Bird	0	1	"
"	James Swan	0	1	Slightly.
"	Henry Robinson	0	1	"
"	Thomas Johnson	0	1	"
"	Joseph Shan	1	0	Round shot. [killed.]
"	Hugh Nelson	0	1	Dangerously, left leg ampu-
"	William Pike	0	1	Severely.
"	Joseph McCartney	0	1	Slightly.
"	Edward Rodden	0	1	"
<i>10th Regiment Native Infantry.</i>				
Naique	Hunoman Dhobe	0	1	Slightly.
Private	Thakoor Pursaud	0	1	Severely.
"	Ittoo Pondicker	0	1	"

RANK.	NAMES.	Killed.	Wounded.	REMARKS.
<i>10th Regiment Native Infantry.—(Continued.)</i>				
Private	Babajee Kuddon	0	1	Slightly.
Pifer	Davee	0	1	Severely.
Bheestee	Sewa Juddoo	0	1	Slightly.

Total Killed Europeans 17 Natives 4.
Total Wounded Europeans 44 Natives 22.
Grand Total } Killed 21
Wounded 66—87
Died of Wounds since the Action, 4 Europeans and 1 Native.

H. H. A. WOOD, Captain,
Assist. Adj. General, Central India Field Force.

List of Officers and Soldiers of the Central India Field Force, and Brigadier Smith's Brigade of the Rajpootana Field Force, the whole under the Command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., specially mentioned, and mentioned for gallant and good service in the operations before Gwalior, from the 18th to the 10th of June 1858, both days inclusive.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 13rd Regiment. Acting Aide-de-Camp. (mention.) For good service during the operations.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter, (mention.) For good service during the operations.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, "mention." For good service during the operations.

Captain Ashburner, Deputy Judge Advocate General, "special mention." Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Gordon, Assistant Commissary General, (special mention.) Supplying the Forces well on all occasions under very great difficulties; and always doing his utmost to lend me animals from his Department when required on any important service, for the transport of Troops and Guns.

Captain Scott, Pay Master of the Force, (special mention.) Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Captain Campbell, Baggage Master, (special mention.) Voluntarily attending me on almost all occasions under fire, and very useful in carrying orders correctly and with intelligence.

Lieutenant Clerk, of the Commissariat Department, (mention.) Efficient performance of his duty in difficult circumstances.

Having already recorded the excellent services of the Medical Department under Dr. Arnot, it is not necessary to say more than that they continued to render under difficulties the same good service to the end.

Central India Field Force.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding 1st Brigadier (special mention.) Important service in leading ably and

gallantly his Brigade, when they took the heights above Gwalior.

Lieutenant Colonel Lowth, 86th Regiment, (special mention.) Gallantly and ably commanding his Regiment, who took by storm the heights on the left and the Guns in the enemy's entrenchments.

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, (5th special mention.) Good service in supporting rapidly and effectually with his Regiment the advanced lines of attack and afterwards taking ably and gallantly a good position to the front.

Lieutenant Brockman, H. M.'s 86th Regiment (mention.) ably serving the captured Guns.

Lieutenant Rose, 25th Bombay Native Infantry killed. (special mention.) Very gallant conduct in taking with a small party of his Regiment, by storm, the Fort of Gwalior from a band of fanatics.

Lieutenant Waller, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, (special mention.) Gallant conduct on the same occasion.

Brigadier Smith's Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade Rajpootana Field Force, (2nd special mention.) Good service in attacking with a Division of Lieutenant Colonel Blake's Horse Artillery Guns, supported by a Troop of H. M.'s 84th Hussars, and 14th Light Dragoons, the extreme left of the enemy, taking guns and the palace of the Phool Bagh.

Lieutenant Colonel Raine, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (2nd special mention.) Gallantly and ably commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment when they took the heights on the right above Gwalior and captured two pieces of Artillery. Good service in turning the guns captured on the enemy and taking by assault two 18-pounders on the Grand Parade of Gwalior."

Lieutenant Colonel Owen, Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, (special mention.) Ably and gallantly leading his Regiment over very difficult ground, in very good order, up to the top of the heights of Gwalior, to cover the Troops serving the captured guns, and afterwards clearing by a gallant charge the Grand Parade of Gwalior of the enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Blake, Commanding 3rd Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, (special mention.) Good service on the same occasion with Brigadier Smith.

Major Vials, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (special mention.) Good service for taking the extreme right of a spur of the last and lowest height above Gwalior.

Captain Loch and Lieutenant Heath, both 1st Bombay Lancers, (special mention.) Gallant conduct on the same occasion, as Lieutenant Colonel Owen. Captain Loch cut down the Rebel who shot Lieutenant Mills.

Captain Meade, Commanding Meade's Horse, (special mention.) Good service acting on my Staff, and giving me important local information.

Lieutenant Boone, Commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry, (special mention.) Gallantly and ably taking a position from the enemy and two field pieces.

Lieutenant Mills killed, (special mention.) Gallant conduct on the same occasion as Lieutenant Colonel Owen.

Lieutenant Goldsworthy, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, (special mention.) Able assistance in bringing up the Cavalry and Guns on very difficult ground.

Lieutenant Budgen and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (mention.) Ably serving the captured guns.

Lieutenant Knatchbull, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (mention.) For with some men of his Company moving a Howitzer, and turning it on the enemy.

Lieutenant Read, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, (mention.) Ably serving a captured gun.

Doctor Clark, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (mention.) Attendance on sick and wounded.

Privates P. Murphy, Louis Dempsey, and Colville, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (mention.) Ably serving captured guns.

Color Havildar Gunnoo Powar,

Havildar Runzad Khan,

Private Bhow Seerka,

" Honajee Goura "wounded."

" Metadeen Moray do.

" Sen Ammee Aheer do.

" Chota Sing do.

25th Bombay Native Infantry, (special mention.) For gallant conduct in the storming of the Fort of Gwalior.

Special Mentions of Officers who distinguished themselves in previous operations of the Central India Field Force, but of whose service no written record was addressed to me, but whose statements as to their services are perfectly correct.

Lieutenant Fox, Madras Sappers and Miners, (special mention.) Gallant conduct in killing eight men with his own hand in the General Action of the "Betwa."

Lieutenant Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery, (special mention.) For being the Officer, who gallantly accompanied voluntarily Lieutenant Colonel Hall, when he reconnoitred closely the enemy's position, under a heavy fire, at Koonch.

Lieutenant Frazer, Staff Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent, (special mention.) Gallantly killing three of the enemy at the General Action of the "Betwa," and unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the Campaign of the Central India Field Force.

Lieutenant Shakespeare, 2nd Madras Cavalry, (special mention.) Gallant and good service when voluntarily acting as my Aide-de-Camp in actions with the enemy.

(Signed) Hyon Rose, *Major General,*
Commanding.

Action at Kotah-ka-Serai on the 17th of June, under Brigadier Smith, Commanding Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

Brigadier Smith, (special mention.) Good service in conducting the operations.

Lieutenant Colonel Hicks, Commanding Bombay Artillery, (special mention.) Very gallant conduct in leading a most gallant charge of the Squadron Her Majesty's 8th Hussars mentioned below.

Captain Henengo, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, (special mention.) Leading a daring and very gallant charge of a Squadron of his Regiment through the enemy's Camp and Battery of field pieces, and bringing back two of the enemy's field pieces under a cross fire.

Captain Poore, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, (special mention.) Very gallant conduct on the same occasion, and unyielding resolution in remaining in the saddle under a burning sun several hours, and although so ill as to be fit for the sick report, bringing himself, the other Officers being disabled by sickness, the brave Squadron in good order to his Camp, under a heavy and cross fire from the enemy's Guns.

Lieutenant Reilly, (killed by sun-stroke) and Lieutenant and Adjutant Harding, both of the 8th Hussars, (special mention.) Good conduct on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Colonel Rimes, Commanding Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (special mention.) Good service in assisting to take and hold the position of Kotah-ka-Serai.

Major Vials, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Major Mussey, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Sexton, (mention.) Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Pelley, Commanding 10th Bombay Native Infantry, (mention.) Good service on the same occasion.

Captain Forster, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (special mention.) Good service in supporting with gallantry and ability the charge of the 8th Hussars.

Captain Sir T. Hill, Acting Brigade Major, Captain MacMullen, late 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, and Colonel Gubbins, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, (special mention.) For the valuable and efficient assistance they gave on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Maurice, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, (special mention.) Good service on the same occasion.

Lieutenant Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, (special mention.) Great energy and good service in obtaining supplies, when it was most difficult to do so.

Captain Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers, (mention.) Wounded in the arm by a musket ball, good service on the same day.

Assistant Surgeon Sherlock, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, severely wounded by a spent ball (special mention.) For rendering great assistance in bringing in the wounded under fire.

Hyon Rose, *Major General,*
Commanding.

P. S.—Brigadier Smith requests that Major Chetwode, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, may be mentioned for good service on the 17th June 1858.

Hyon Rose, *Major General,*
Commanding.

Central India Field Force. Ordnance Department.

Return of Ordnance captured by the Force under Command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B.,
Commanding Central India Field Force, at Gwalior, on the 10th instant.

Camp Gwalior, 24th June 1858.

No.	Description.	Manufacture.	Calibre.	LENGTH.		Remarks.
				Feet.	Inches.	
1	Brass Guns.	Native.	32 pr.	0	1	Captured on the 10th instant, on the heights and in and about the Town.
	Ditto.		12 pr.	8	6	
	Ditto.	English.	9 pr.	5	0	
	Ditto.		9 pr.	5	9	
5	Ditto.		9 pr.	5	9	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	5	0	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	5	0	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	5	0	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	4	10½	
10	Ditto.		6 pr.	4	10	
	Ditto.	Native.	6 pr.	4	10	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	4	10	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	4	10	
	Ditto.		6 pr.	2	8	
	Ditto.		3 pr.	8	4	
15	Ditto.		3 pr.	3	1	
	Ditto.		3 pr.	2	10½	
	Ditto.		2 pr.	3	6	
	Ditto.		1 pr.	1	10	
	Ditto.		½ pr.	1	7½	
20	Brass Howitzer.	Native.	6 pr.	1	4	Found in the Fort on the 20th instant, burst in halves.
	Ditto Mortar.		15 ins.	2	5	
	Ditto Ditto.		8 ins.	1	11½	
	Ditto Ditto.		2½ ins.	1	8½	
	Iron Gun.		3 pr.	4	8½	
25	Ditto.		3 pr.	4	0	
	Ditto.		1½ pr.	3	3	
	Ditto.		1½ pr.	3	1	
	Brass Gun.		24 pr.	8	8½	
	Iron Ditto.		18 pr.	3	10	
30	Ditto Ditto.	Native.	6 pr.	7	0	
	Ditto Ditto.		6 pr.	4	10	
32	Ditto Ditto.		6 pr.	6	10	

THOMAS T. HADDARD,
Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery,
Commissary of Ordnance, Central India Field Force.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

Legislative Council of India.

THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1859.

The following Bill, as settled in Committee of the whole Council, was ordered to be published for general information, and to be re-considered after two months:—

A Bill to provide for the limitation of suits.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the limitation of suits; It is enacted as follows:—

1. No suit shall be maintained in any Court of Judicature within any part of the British territories in India in which this Act shall be in force unless the same is instituted within the period of limitation hereinafter made applicable to a suit of that nature, any Law or Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and the periods of limitation, and the suits to which the same respectively shall be applicable, shall be the following, that is to say:—

1. To suits to enforce the right of pre-emption, whether the same is founded on law or general usage or on special contract, the period of one year to be computed from the time at which the purchaser shall have taken possession under the sale impeached.

2. To suits for pecuniary penalties or forfeitures for the breach of any Law or Regulation; to suits for damages for injury to the person and personal property, or to the reputation; to suits for damages for the infringement of copyright, or of any exclusive privilege; to suits to recover the wages of servants, artizans, or laborers, the amount of tavern bills or bills for board and lodging or lodging only; and to summary suits before the Revenue authorities regarding arrears and exactions of rent—the period of one year from the time the cause of action arose.

3. To suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immovable, sold under an execution of a decree of any Civil Court not established by Royal Charter when such suit is maintainable; to suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immovable, for arrears of Government Revenue or other demand recoverable in like manner; to suits by a Putnecdar or the proprietor of any other intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent, or other person claiming under him, to set aside the sale of any Putnee Talook or such other tenure sold for current arrears of rent; to suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immovable, sold in pursuance of any summary award or order of a Collector or other Officer of Revenue in disputes regarding arrears and exactions of rent—the period of one year from the date at which such sale was confirmed or would otherwise have become final and conclusive if no such suit had been brought.

4. To suits to alter or set aside summary decisions and orders of any of the Civil Courts not established by Royal Charter, when such suit is maintainable; to suits to alter or set aside summary awards or orders by Collectors and other Officers of Revenue in disputes regarding arrears and exactions of rent—the period of one year from the date of the final decision, award, or order in the case.

5. To suits not falling within the last preceding Clause brought by any person to contest the justice of an award which shall have been made under Regulation VII. 1822, Regulation IX. 1825, and Regulation IX. 1833 of the Bengal Code, or to recover any property comprised in such award—the period of three years from the date of the final award or order in the case.

6. To suits by any party bound by any order respecting the possession of property made under Clause 2 Section I Act XVI of 1838, or Act IV of 1840, or any person claiming under such party, for the recovery of the property comprised in such order—the period of three years from the date of the final order in the case.

7. To suits to recover the hire of animals, vehicles, boats, or household furniture; or the amount of bills for any articles sold by retail; and to all suits for the rents of any buildings or lands (other than summary suits before the Revenue authorities regarding arrears and exactions of rent)—the period of three years from the time the cause of action arose.

8. To suits brought to recover money lent or interest, or for the breach of any contract—the period of three years from the time when the debt became due or when the breach of contract in respect of which the suit is brought first took place, unless there is a written engagement to pay the money lent or interest or a contract in writing signed by the party to be bound thereby or by his duly authorized agent.

9. To suits brought to recover money lent or interest, or for the breach of any contract in cases in which there is a written engagement or contract and in which such engagement or contract could have been registered by virtue of any Law or Regulation in force at the time and place of the execution thereof—the period of three years from the time when the debt became due or when the breach of contract in respect of which the action is brought first took place, unless such engagement or contract shall have been registered within six months from the date thereof.

10. To suits in cases governed by English law upon all debts and obligations of record and specialties; and to suits for the recovery of any legacy—the period of twelve years from the time the cause of action arose.

11. To suits for the recovery of immovable property or of any interest in immovable property to which no other provision of this Act applies—the period of twelve years from the time the cause of action arose.

12. To suits to enforce the right to share in any property moveable or immovable on the ground that it is joint family property; and to suits for the recovery of maintenance, where the right to receive such maintenance is a charge on the inheritance of any estate—the period of twelve years from the death of the persons from whom the property alleged to be joint is said to have descended, or on whose estate the maintenance is alleged to be a charge; or from the

date of the last payment to the plaintiff or any person through whom he claims, by the person in the possession or management of such property or estate on account of such alleged share, or on account of such maintenance as the case may be.

13. To suits by the proprietor of any land or by any person claiming under him, for the resumption or assessment of any Lakhraj or rent-free land—the period of twelve years from the time when the title of the person claiming the right to resume and assess such lands, or of some person under whom he claims, first accrued. Provided that in estates permanently settled no such suit, although brought within twelve years from the time when the title of such person first accrued, shall be maintained, if it is shown that the land has been held Lakhraj or rent-free from the period of the permanent settlement.

14. To suit against a depositary, pawnee, or mortgagee of any property moveable or immovable for the recovery of the same—a period of thirty years if the property be moveable and sixty years if it be immovable, from the time of the deposit, pawn, or mortgage; or if in the mean time an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor, pawner, or mortgagor, or of his right of redemption, shall have been given in writing signed by the depositary, pawnee, or mortgagee or some person claiming under him, from the date of such acknowledgment in writing.

15. To all suits for which no other limitation is hereby expressly provided—the period of six years from the time the cause of action arose.

11. No suit against a trustee in his life time and no suit against his representatives for the purpose of following in their hands the specific property which is the subject of the trust, shall be barred by any length of time; but no suit to make good the loss occasioned by a breach of trust out of the general estate of a deceased trustee shall be maintained in any of the said Courts unless the same is instituted within the proper period of limitation according to the last preceding Section, to be computed from the decease of such trustee; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a co-trustee from enforcing, against the estate of a deceased trustee, any claim for contribution, if he shall institute a suit for that purpose within six years after such right of contribution shall have arisen.

III. When, by any law now or hereafter to be in force, a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for the institution of a particular suit, such shorter limitation shall be applied notwithstanding this Act.

IV. If, in respect of any legacy or debt, the person who, but for the law of limitation, would be liable to pay the same, shall have admitted that such debt or legacy or any part thereof is due, by an acknowledgment in writing signed by him, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the date of such admission; provided that, if more than one person be liable, none of them shall become chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Revel of right to sue by admission in writing.

Provided, that in the case of purchase from a depositor, pawnee, or mortgagee, no such suit shall be maintained unless brought within the time limited by Clause 14 Section I.

V. In suits for the recovery from the purchaser or any person claiming under him of any property purchased *bona fide* and for valuable consideration from a trustee, depositor, pawnee, or mortgagee, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen at the date of the purchase. Provided that in the case of purchase from a depositor, pawnee, or mortgagee, no such suit shall be maintained unless brought within the time limited by Clause 14 Section I.

Computation of period of limitation in suits to recover property purchased from depositor, pawnee, or mortgagee.

Provided.

VI. In suits in the Courts established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of the immoveable property mortgaged, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen from the latest date at which any portion of principal money or interest was paid on account of such mortgage debt.

Computation of period of limitation in suits in Supreme Courts by mortgagee to recover immoveable property mortgaged.

VII. In suits to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an estate sold for arrears of Government Revenue due from such estate, or in a Pntnee Talook or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent which by virtue of such sale becomes freed from incumbrances and under-tenures, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen at the time when the sale of the estate, Talook, or tenure became final and conclusive.

Computation of period of limitation in suits to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in estates sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

VIII. In suits for balances of accounts current between merchants and traders who have had mutual dealings, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen at, and the period of limitation shall be computed from the close of the year in the accounts of which there is the last item admitted or proved indicating the continuance of mutual dealings; such year to be reckoned as the same is reckoned in the accounts.

Computation of period of limitation in suits between merchants for balances of accounts current.

IX. If any person entitled to a right of action shall by means of fraud have been kept from the knowledge of his having such right or of the title upon which it is founded, or if any document necessary for establishing such right shall have been fraudulently concealed, the time limited for commencing the action against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or against any per-

son claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration, shall be reckoned from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected by it or when he first had the means of producing or compelling the production of the concealed document.

X. In suits in which the cause of action is founded on fraud, the cause of action shall be deemed to have first arisen at the time at which such fraud shall have been first known by the party wronged.

Computation of period of limitation in suits where the cause of action is founded on fraud.

XI. If at the time when the right to bring an action first accrues the person to whom the right accrues is under a legal disability, the action may be brought by such person or his representative within the same time after the disability shall have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time when the cause of action accrued, unless such time shall exceed the period of three years, in which case the suit shall be commenced within three years from the time when the disability ceased; but if, at the time when the cause of action accrues to any person, he is not under a legal disability, no time shall be allowed on account of any subsequent disability of such person or of the legal disability of any person claiming through him.

Computation of period of limitation in case of legal disability.

XII. The following persons shall be deemed to be under legal disability within the meaning of the last preceding Section—married women in cases to be decided by English law, minors, idiots, and lunatics.

XIII. In computing any period of limitation prescribed by this Act, the time during which the defendant shall have been absent out of the British territories in India shall be excluded from such computation unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can during the absence of such defendant be made in any mode prescribed by law.

Computation of period of limitation in case of absence of defendant.

XIV. In computing any period of limitation prescribed by this Act, the time during which the claimant, or any person under whom he claims, shall have been engaged in prosecuting a suit upon the same cause of action against the same defendant, or some person whom he represents, *bona fide* and with due diligence, in any Court of Judicature which, from defect of jurisdiction or other cause, shall have been unable to decide upon it, or shall have passed a decision which, on appeal, shall have been annulled for any such cause, including the time during which such appeal, if any, has been pending, shall be excluded from such computation.

Computation of period of limitation in case of suit prosecuted *bona fide*, but in wrong Court.

XV. If any person shall without his consent have been dispossessed of any immoveable property otherwise than by due course of law, such person or any person claiming through him shall in a suit brought to recover possession of such property be entitled to recover possession thereof notwithstanding any

Person unlawfully dispossessed of immoveable property may recover possession notwithstanding any title that may be set up.

other title that may be set up in such suit, provided

Suit for dispossession to be brought within six months.

Suit to establish title not to be affected.

that the suit be commenced within six months from the time of such dispossession. But nothing in this Section shall bar the person from whom such possession shall have been so recovered or any other person instituting a suit to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof within the period limited by this Act.

XVI. Nothing in this Act contained shall be

Act not to interfere with equitable jurisdiction of Supreme Courts.

deemed to interfere with any rule or jurisdiction of any Court established by Royal Charter in refusing equitable relief on the ground of acquiescence or otherwise, to any person whose right to bring a suit may not be barred by virtue of this Act.

XVII. This Act shall not extend to any

Act not to extend to public property nor to suits for the recovery of public claims.

public property or right, nor to any suits for the recovery of the public revenue or for any public claim whatever, but such suits shall continue to be governed by the laws or rules of limitation now in force.

XVIII. All suit that may be now pending or

Act not to apply to suits now pending or to suits instituted within two years.

that shall be instituted within the period of two years from the date of the passing of this Act shall be tried and determined as if this Act had not been passed; but all suits to which the provisions of this Act are applicable that shall be instituted after the expiration of the said period shall be governed by this Act and no other law of limitation, any Statute, Act, or Regulation now in force notwithstanding.

XIX. No proceeding shall be taken to enforce

Proceedings for enforcing judgments &c. of Supreme Courts to be taken within 12 years.

any judgment, decree, or order of any Court established by Royal Charter, but within twelve years next after a present right to enforce the same shall have accrued to some persons capable of releasing the same, unless in the meantime such judgment, decree, or order shall have been duly revived or some part of the principal money secured by such judgment, decree, or order or some interest thereon shall have been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto shall have been given in writing signed by the person by whom the same shall be payable or his agent to the person entitled thereto or his agent; and in any such case no proceeding shall be brought to enforce the said judgment, decree, or order, but within twelve years after such revival, payment, or acknowledgment or the latest of such revivals, payments, or acknowledgments as the case may be, provided that for three years next

Provision as to judgments now in force.

after the passing of this Act, every judgment, decree, and order which may be in force at the date of the passing of this Act shall be governed by the law now in force anything herein contained notwithstanding.

XX. No process of execution shall issue from

Time for enforcing execution of judgment, &c., of a Civil Court not established by Royal Charter.

any Court not established by Royal Charter to enforce any judgment, decree, or order of such Court, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such judgment, decree, or order or to keep the same in force within three years next preceding the application for such execution.

XXI. Nothing in the preceding Section shall

Preceding Section not to apply to judgments, &c., in force at the passing of this Act.

apply to any judgment, decree, or order in force at the time of the passing of this Act, but process of execution may be issued either within the time now limited by law for issuing process of execution thereon or within three years next after the passing of this Act, whichever shall first expire.

XXII. No process of execution shall issue to

Time for execution of a summary award of Civil Court or Revenue authority.

enforce any summary decision or award of any of the Civil Courts not established by Royal Charter or of any Revenue authority unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such decision or award or to keep the same in force within one year next preceding the application for such execution.

XXIII. Nothing in the preceding Section

Preceding Section not to apply to summary awards in force at the passing of this Act.

shall apply to any summary decision or award in force at the time of the passing of this Act, but process of execution may be issued either within the time now limited by law for issuing process of execution thereon or within two years next after the passing of this Act whichever shall first expire.

XXIV. This Act shall take effect throughout

Operation of Act.

the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay including the Presidency Towns and the Straits Settlement; but shall not take effect in any Non-Regulation Province or place until the same shall be extended thereto by public notification by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to which such Province or place is subordinate. Whenever

Trial of pending suits, &c., in any Non-Regulation Province or place to which the Act is extended.

this Act shall be extended to any Non-Regulation Province or place by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to which such Province or place is subordinate, all suits which within such Province or place shall be pending at the date of such notification or shall be instituted within the period of two years from the date thereof, shall be tried and determined as if this Act had not been passed; but all suits to which the provisions of this Act are applicable that shall be instituted within such Province or place after the expiration of the said period, shall be governed by this Act and by no other law of limitation, any Statute, Act, or Regulation now in force notwithstanding.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Home Department.

No. 403.

Port William, the 23rd February 1859.

Notification.—The following Extract (paragraphs 1 to 3) from a Despatch, No. 3 of 1859, dated the 12th January, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information.

"1. The under-mentioned persons have been appointed Members of the Civil Service, on your Establishment, viz :—

Mr. Edward Henry Whinfield.
 „ William Christopher Eades.
 „ John Ward.
 „ Joseph Samuel Armstrong.
 „ Alexander Mair Macgregor.
 „ Frederick Jones.

2. I have to acquaint you that Mr. J. J. Ross, Deputy Collector, Bengal, has been permitted to return to his duty; and that the under-mentioned Civil and Uncovenanted Servants of the Bengal Establishment have been granted extension of leave on Sick Certificate for the periods specified, viz :—

Mr. W. M'Chlery	... 6 months.
„ A. A. Swinton	... 3 „
„ R. H. Russell	... 6 „
„ G. G. Mackintosh	... 3 „
„ T. E. Fairfax	... 6 „
„ S. F. Davis	... 6 „
„ W. J. R. Carnac	... 6 „ from the
	19th December 1858.

Mr. Thomas Braddell...	{ Assistant to the Resident Councillor at Penang }	Six months.
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Mr. A. Foy, Assistant Surveyor, Punjab	{ ... }	Six months.
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Mr. T. Blenman (Uncovenanted)... Six months.

3. Mr. A. S. Annand, of the Bengal Civil Establishment, has been permitted to resign the Service, from the 10th February 1859, subject to the production of the usual Acquittance Certificate."

CECIL BRADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Department.

No. 681.

Port William, the 23rd February 1859.

Assistant Surgeon J. Houston, of the Madras Medical Establishment, has been appointed to the charge of the Nuggur Division in Mysore, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon R. Oswald.

No. 682.

Major J. G. Stephen is permitted to resign his appointment as Divisional Commandant in the Oudh Military Police.

No. 683.

Lieutenant E. Kitson, 64th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with the Oudh Military Police, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Police.

No. 684.

Dr. T. Murray, in Medical charge of the Mhair Regiment, is granted an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, for twelve days, from the 2nd to the 13th January, in addition to the two months granted to him in orders of the 10th November last, No. 4471.

No. 685.

The 25th February 1859.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Charles Hervey, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoites, to officiate as General Superintendent, during the absence, on leave, of Major James Sleeman.

No. 686.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Oudh, from Mr. R. Montgomery, on the 16th instant.

R. SIMON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Financial Department.

No. 14 of 1859.

Fort William, the 21st February 1859.

HIS Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information the Financial measures which have been resolved upon, in order to provide means for carrying on the Public Service in the coming Year 1859-60.

On the 16th of January 1857, a Five-per-Cent Loan was opened, in supersession of the Four-and-a-half-per-Cent Loan opened on the 30th of August 1856, which had been found, in the then state of the Money Market, not to afford sufficient inducement to Capitalists. On the 30th of April 1857, the Financial position of the Government of India was excellent. The Annual deficit which had been experienced for several years, and which in 1853-54 had amounted to Rupees 211 Lacs, chiefly in consequence of the great extension in late years of Public Works, was reduced for the Year 1856-57 to the small sum of Rupees 18 Lacs, and this Financial restoration had been accomplished without the stoppage of those great works of material improvement of which India is so much in need. But as the Government had raised but a small amount in the way of Loan, after the closing of the Five-per-Cent Public Works' Loan in October 1855, the Cash Balances in India had fallen so low that the opening of an effectively drawing Loan had become indispensable.

In May 1857 the Revolt of the Bengal Native Army broke out, and it became necessary by adequate measures both in India and at Home, to provide the means of making those extraordinary exertions by which, under the blessing of Providence, the Indian Empire has been saved, and tranquillity has been restored.

The Government at Home undertook all the charges which had to be met at Home, both the ordinary Home charges of each year, and the extraordinary Home charges which the despatch to India of a large English Force, and the provision of an immense supply of the Munitions of War, (a vast quantity of which had been lost or destroyed,) rendered necessary; and it assisted the Indian Exchequer, at the moment of greatest pressure, by the remittance of a Million Sterling in Bullion. These objects were met by the issue at Home of temporary debentures to the amount of Eight Millions Sterling. The Government of India had the task of providing for the main part of the extraordinary War charges, which of course had to be disbursed in India; and for the Barrack Accommodation of many thousand additional Europeans; as also for the restoration of the Treasure which had been plundered; and this it had to do, when nearly all the Revenues of one of the Local Governments had been swept away.

The Five-per-Cent Loan, which would have been adequate for ordinary wants and in ordinary times, was found to be inadequate at this time of extreme pressure. Accordingly it was necessary to induce Capitalists to come to the assistance of the State, by an enhancement of the terms; and the Governor General in Council resolved to borrow at Six-per-Cent.

He was aware that this could not be done without in some degree affecting injuriously those Holders of the Paper of former Loans, who had not purchased for purposes of permanent investment; but this is the condition of all such Holders of Government Stock in all Countries, whenever a great exigency forces upon the State the necessity of raising a large sum in a limited time. The Governor General in Council, however, was desirous to save such Holders from loss, as far as that could be done consistently with the paramount object in view. Therefore, instead of simply opening a Six-per-Cent Loan, which would have brought down the price of Four and Five per Cent Paper to a low point, he threw open the existing Five-per-Cent Loan to subscriptions half in Cash, and half in Four-per-Cent Paper. This arrangement for many months answered the purpose, the market price of the Paper of former Loans was but little affected by the operation; and the expectations of Government were fully met by large and regular subscriptions through the medium of the then existing Holders of Four-per-Cent Stock, or those who purchased of them for the express purpose of subscribing to the Loan. From the opening of this conversion Loan to the present time upwards of Eight Crores have been paid in in Cash.

Latterly, however, whether from the partial exhaustion of such Holders of Four-per-Cent Paper as are able and willing to convert it, or to sell it at such a price as will induce the Capitalist to buy it for the purpose of conversion, or from some other cause, this conversion process has failed to afford the income which in the present temporary exigency is necessary for the Public Service. For many weeks past the subscriptions to the conversion Loan have fallen to less than half what they were; and they have shown no prospect of improvement.

In this state of things, the Government of India, having the Public Service to provide for, had no choice but to adopt some change of measure by which it could hope to obtain the requisite funds before the Cash Balances should become exhausted. The Governor General in Council did not doubt that the rate of Six-per-Cent, which Government were paying, was ample Interest to induce the Capitalist to subscribe. But it was apparent that from some cause or other, the requisite funds, even at that rate, could no longer be procured exclusively through the medium of Holders of Four-per-Cent Stock. There was therefore nothing to be done but to look for subscriptions either through the medium of some other class, or from Capitalists generally.

In this state of things the Governor General in Council resolved, on the 26th of January last, to adopt a new arrangement in respect to the open Loan, from the commencement of the approaching Financial year. Accordingly he gave notice of the closing on the 30th of April next of the Four-per-Cent conversion arrangement. By this warning all remaining Holders of that Stock for whose benefit

it may be to take advantage of that arrangement will still have full opportunity of so doing. Up to the end of the Current Commercial Year, Holders of Four-per-Cent Paper will still have it in their power, on subscribing to the open Loan, to obtain Six-per-Cent for the Cash subscribed.

In order to throw open the door, in some manner, to the general Capitalist, Treasury Bills, bearing a somewhat lower rate of Interest, were issued; and the Governor General in Council, looking to the very large extraordinary expenditure which must still remain to be incurred in the coming year, made application to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India for assistance in the way of Bullion Remittances from Home, to the extent of Three Millions Sterling.

It had been the wish of the Governor General in Council to await the answer of the Secretary of State which may be expected by the 1st of May; as also to allow time to show practically what may be expected as the result of the above-mentioned measures, before determining upon the course to be adopted on the 1st of May for the service of the coming year. But the late fluctuations in the Stock Market, though the manifest result of an unfounded and happily short-lived panic, and the representations of the Mercantile Community, who are of opinion that in the present state of the Market uncertainty as to the future Financial operations of Government would be a great evil, have induced His Excellency in Council to anticipate the determination of this question, and to announce at once the arrangement which it is his intention to make in India for the service of the Year 1859-60.

Reductions in the present enormous War Charges will be made as early and to as great an extent as may be safe. Measures will be taken for the permanent increase of the Indian Revenues as largely as may be consistent with sound policy. But the full benefit of these operations will not be felt in 1859-60.

The Governor General in Council hereby announces that the amount of money for which he will look to the Indian Market to be raised by Loan in order to provide for the service of 1859-60, is Five Crores of Rupees. When this amount shall have been realized, the Loan of 1859-60 will be closed, and no further Loan will be opened in India during that year.

In pursuance of the principle adopted on the 20th of July 1857, the Loan to be opened on the 1st May next will be a Five-and-a-Half-per-Cent Loan, to which subscriptions will be receivable in Cash or half in Cash and half in Five-per-Cent Paper.

If this Loan should not produce the required amount, the Governor General in Council will recommend to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State that the deficiency should be supplied from England. No Loan carrying a higher rate of Interest will be opened in India in the course of the year 1859-60, unless under instructions from the Home Government.

The issue of Treasury Bills, on the terms notified on the 26th of January 1859, will be closed on the 30th of April; a new issue of Treasury Bills will be notified from the 1st of May, bearing Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pie per Centum per diem.

The sum which may be received upon these Notes will not be counted as a part of the Five Crores which the Government desire to raise by Loan.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,
C. HUOH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Military Department.

Fort William, 22nd February 1859.

No. 232 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred to the Corps specified:—

RANK AND NAMES.	FROM	TO	REMARKS.
Ensign George Peter Cumming ...	41st N. I.	4th European Regiment..	As 3rd Ensign.
„ John Finnis ...	29th N. I.	5th „ ...	As 4th Ensign.
„ Andrew Hugh Fletcher Campbell	18th N. I.	4th „ ...	As 4th Ensign.
„ George Logan ...	32nd N. I.	4th „ ...	As 5th Ensign.
„ George Young ...	28th N. I.	66th or Goorka Light Infantry Regiment ...	As 2nd Ensign.

No. 233 of 1858.—The following promotions and alteration of Rank are made :—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Regiment of Artillery	Captain and Brevet-Colonel Frank Turner, C. B.	Lieutenant-Colonel	14th October 1858...	Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. Grant, C. B., promoted to Major General.
	Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Carleton	"	14th November 1858	Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. Abbott, C. B., promoted.
	Captain and Brevet-Major William Henry Delamain	"	21st November 1858	Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. C. Fitzgerald, retired.
	Captain and Brevet-Major Gravenor Kirby	"	2nd January 1859	Lieutenant-Colonel Z. M. Mallock, retired.
	<i>Brought on the Establishment of Captains.</i>			
Medical Department	supernumerary Captain Arthur Bunney	...	2nd September 1858	Fice Bristow, retired.
	" William Morton Gowan	...	27th September 1858	" Hogge, promoted.
	" William John Gray	...	14th October 1858...	" Turner, promoted.
	" John Stewart Tulloh	...	14th November 1858	" Carleton, promoted.
	" George Rodney Brown	...	21st November 1858	" Delamain, promoted.
	" William Robert Fitzgerald	...	2nd January 1859	" Kirby, promoted.
	Assistant Surgeon St. George Wade Tucker, M. D.	Surgeon	22nd December 1858	Surgeon A. Paton, deceased.

N. B.—Government General Order No. 60, of the 14th ultimo, and that portion of Government General Order, No. 1746, of the 30th December 1858, affecting Captain W. J. Gray, are hereby cancelled.

Alteration of Rank.

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from.	In whose room.
Artillery	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hogge, C. B.	27th September 1858	Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Campbell, retired.
	Surgeon John Nicholas Treasider	30th October 1858	Surgeon R. Christie, retired

Port William, 23rd February 1859.

No. 231 of 1859.—The following Notifications, from the Public Works Department, are published in General Orders :—

No. 24, dated 10th February 1859.—The services of Lieutenant A. Tulloch, 1st Class Assistant Engineer, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in superintendence of Roads in that Province.

The 15th February 1859.—Major F. M. Baker, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, 3rd Class Executive Engineer, temporary Extra Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to the 2nd Class, from the 23rd October 1858.

Second Captain J. Fulton, 3rd Class Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Baree Doab Canal, left India on Furlough to New Zealand, for fifteen months, on the 1st December 1858.

The appointment of Lieutenant Garnault to the charge of the North Hidgelee Division of Embankments has effect from the 1st November 1858.

The 17th February 1859.—Lieutenant W. C. Mackinnon, Her Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot, 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, and directed to proceed to Allahabad.

No. 235 of 1859.—The following Notification, issued from the Foreign Department, is published in General Orders :—

No. 593.—The 18th February 1859.—Lieutenant F. W. Graham, 11th Native Infantry, is permitted to resign his appointment as District Commandant, Oudh Military Police.

No. 236 of 1859.—The following Notifications issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are published in General Orders :—

Dated 15th February 1859.—Lieutenant J. F. Sherer to be Commandant of the Kooky Levy, and Assistant to the Superintendent of Cachar. Lieutenant Sherer will exercise in his Civil capacity the powers of an Assistant Magistrate, under Regulation III. of 1821, and the powers of an Assistant Collector, under Regulation VIII. of 1831.

Captain J. L. Nation, 57th Native Infantry, to be Commandant of the 9th Bengal Police Battalion in the Chota Nagpore Division.

Mr. R. H. Ellis to be a Lieutenant in the 9th Bengal Police Battalion.

18th February 1859.—The services of the following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department :—

Captain E. Smyth, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd Regiment (Grenadiers).

With reference to the foregoing, the services of Captain Smyth and Lieutenant Rowcroft are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 237 of 1859.—The following Notifications, issued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, are published in General Orders :—

No. 7.—The 19th February 1859.—Brevet Captain J. M. Owen, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2nd in Command of the Jhansi Military Police Battalion, for three months, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1859; preparatory to going to Europe on Medical Certificate.

No. 13.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Jackson, 52nd Native Infantry, Adjutant of the Jaboun Military Police Battalion, have been this day placed at the disposal of the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

With reference to the foregoing, the services of Lieutenant Jackson are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 238 of 1859.—The following Notifications, issued from the Public Works Department, are published in General Orders :—

No. 31.—The 17th February 1859.—The under-mentioned Officers having been made available by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment in the Public Works Department in Oudh, they are ranked and posted as follows :—

1st Lieutenant M. Hall, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, is re-appointed an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Class and posted to Barnatch.

Lieutenant H. Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers, is re-appointed an Executive Engineer of the 4th Class and posted to Lucknow Garrison.

Lieutenant F. E. B. Beaumont, Royal Engineers, to be a Special Assistant Engineer, posted to Fyzabad.

Captain J. T. N. O'Brien, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, is re-appointed an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Class. Lieutenant E. D. Malcolm, Royal Engineers, to be 2nd Class Assistant Engineer.

Lieutenant G. Swetenham, Royal Engineers, to be 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, posted to Lucknow.

Lieutenant D. Ward, Bengal Engineers, to be 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, posted to Fyzabad.

Lieutenant C. C. Scott Moncrieff, Bengal Engineers, to be Probationary Assistant Engineer, posted to Seetapoor.

The above have effect from date of joining their respective posts.

Transfers and Postings.

Second Captain A. Cadell, Bengal Engineers, Executive Engineer 2nd Class, appointed in Governor General's Notification of 26th December 1858, to Oudh, is posted as Executive Engineer to Fyzabad.

Second Captain W. S. Oliphant, Bengal Engineers, Executive Engineer 2nd Class, is transferred from the Punjab to Oudh and appointed Executive Engineer of Roy Bareilly. This cancels the transfer of Captain A. W. Garnett in Governor General's Notification of 26th December 1858.

Lieutenant J. U. Champain, Bengal Engineers, Executive Engineer 4th Class, transferred to Oudh in Governor General's Notification of the 26th December 1858, is posted to Gonda.

Lieutenant R. C. B. Pemberton, Bengal Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer of the 4th Class and posted to Seetapoor.

Mr. G. Nolan, Executive Engineer 4th Class, is posted to the charge of the Cawnpore and Lucknow Road.

Mr. W. B. Harrington, Assistant Engineer 1st Class, transferred to Oudh in Governor General's Notification No. 107, of 21st December 1858, is posted to Sultanpore.

Mr. M. A. Kelly, Assistant Engineer 2nd Class, is posted to Seetapoor.

Posting to be notified hereafter.

Lieutenant M. G. Clerk, 4th European Regiment, Probationary Assistant Engineer, is posted to Gouda.

No. 34.—The 21st February 1859. Captain J. T. N. O'Brien, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, re-appointed 1st Class Assistant Engineer, in Notification No. 31, of 17th instant, is transferred to the Punjab and directed to join at Lahore and report himself to the Chief Engineer.

No. 36.—Lieutenants R. G. Smyth and R. Lambert, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, having passed the examination prescribed in paragraph 41, Chapter 11. of the Public Works' Code, are appointed Assistant Engineers Second Class, from the 24th ultimo.

No. 239 of 1859.—The following Orders issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and published in the *Punjab Gazette*, No. 12, of the 9th February 1859, are re-published in General Orders :—

LAHORE, 9TH FEBRUARY 1859.

Appointments.—The Notification in the *Punjab Gazette* of 23rd October last, appointing Lieutenant P. Thompson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to the Derajat Survey, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Thompson is posted to the Sind Sagur Doab Survey.

Captain H. R. James, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, to officiate as Commissioner of the Lacia Division, from the date of Major Browne's departure on leave.

Captain S. F. Graham, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, *vice*

Captain James.

Lieutenant A. A. Munro, Assistant Commissioner of Peshawar, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, *vice* Captain Graham.

No 240 of 1859.—The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th instant, and is published in General Orders :—

THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1859.

ACT No. III. of 1859.

An Act for conferring Civil jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates, and for constituting those Officers Registers of Deeds.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Cantonment Joint Magistrates should be invested with Civil jurisdiction in certain cases within the local limits of their Criminal jurisdiction, and that they should also be appointed Registers of Deeds within the same limits ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. It shall be competent to the Governor General in Council and to the Executive Government of any Presidency or place to invest the Joint Magistrate of any Military Cantonment Bazar or Station, within the limits

Executive Government may invest Cantonment Joint Magistrates with Civil jurisdiction in certain cases.

of their respective Governments, with Civil jurisdiction. Every Joint Magistrate so invested shall have power to hear and determine actions of debt and other personal actions in which the value in question shall not exceed the sum of two hundred Rupees and which shall not involve any dispute of estate or any right of real property, against any person who at the time when the cause of action arose and at the time of the institution of the suit shall have been or shall be subject to the Articles of War for the Native Army or residing or carrying on trade or business within the limits of such Military Cantonment Bazar or Station, and not subject to any Articles of War made by Her Majesty.

II. Whenever the Joint Magistrate of any Military Cantonment Bazar or Station shall be invested with Civil jurisdiction under the provisions of the preceding Section, and so long as he shall remain so invested, so much of Act XI of 1841 as authorizes the Commanding Officers of Stations or Cantonments to convene Military Courts of Requests for the trial of actions of debt and other personal actions as aforesaid, shall be suspended within the limits of such Cantonment Bazar or Station.

III. Whenever in either of the Presidencies of Madras or Bombay an Officer shall be invested with Civil jurisdiction as aforesaid, and so long as he shall remain so invested, the Rules for the trial of small suits in Military Bazaars at Cantonments and Stations occupied by the Troops of those Presidencies respectively, shall cease to have effect within the jurisdiction of such Officer.

IV. Whenever the Joint Magistrate of any Military Cantonment Bazar or Station shall be invested with Civil jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act, no person amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Army, to be sued before Cantonment Joint Magistrates invested with Civil jurisdiction, and not elsewhere, for any cause of action cognizable by him, shall be sued elsewhere.

V. Provided that nothing in the preceding Sections shall be held to alter or affect the Rules in force in the Madras Presidency for the trial by Panchayet of suits against Military persons belonging to that Presidency.

VI. No person carrying on trade or business within the limits of any Military Cantonment, or who shall have carried on trade or business within any such limits, shall be allowed to recover in any Court held under this Act any debt contracted in the way of such trade or business or the loan of money within any such Cantonment, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of such Court, unless the person seeking to recover the debt shall, at the time of contracting the same, have been registered as a Military Bazar-man within such Cantonment.

Saving of Rules in force in the Madras Presidency for the trial by Panchayet of suits against Military persons.

Trader not to recover any debt unless registered as a Military Bazar-man.

VII. In cases instituted under the provisions of this Act, the plaintiff shall prefer his claim in writing to the Court of the Joint Magistrate having jurisdiction over the same, and if the defendant be a Native Officer or Soldier or a Mustered Camp Follower, the summons to appear and answer to the claim shall be transmitted, for the purpose of being served on the defendant, to the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachment to which such defendant may belong; and the Commanding Officer shall return the summons to the Joint Magistrate, with the acknowledgment of the defendant endorsed thereon; or if the summons cannot be served, the reason of the non-service shall be stated. In other respects the rules of procedure and all other rules contained in Art XI of 1841 (for consolidating and amending the Regulations concerning Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company) shall be applicable to such cases, and to the execution of the decrees passed therein, so far as the same are applicable; provided that the decisions of the Joint Magistrate in cases cognizable by him under this Act, shall not be open to revision or appeal.

Execution of decrees. No revision or appeal. Execution of decrees. Station Orders the decrees passed in such cases before they are carried into execution, and the Joint Magistrate passing the decree shall determine whether the execution shall be general or special and shall proceed of his own authority with the execution.

VIII. If the claim of the plaintiff be dismissed, and it shall appear to the Joint Magistrate that the suit was groundless, and that there was no probable cause for instituting the same, it shall be competent to such Joint Magistrate to award against the plaintiff in favor of the defendant, such sum as he may consider a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the loss of time and expense to which he may have been subjected by the institution of the suit against him and to proceed to recover the amount so awarded under the rules applicable to execution of decrees passed under this Act.

IX. It shall further be lawful for the Governor General in Council or for the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, to appoint the Joint Magistrate of any Military Cantonment Bazar or Station, subject to their respective Governments, Register of Deeds within the limits of such Cantonment-Bazar or Station; and when such appointment is made, and so long as it shall continue in force, the powers of the Register of Deeds of the Zillah or District in which such Cantonment Bazar or Station is situate, shall be suspended within the limits thereof.

X. Whenever the Joint Magistrate of any Military Cantonment Bazar or Station shall be appointed Register of Deeds under this Act, all Rules for the time being in force applicable to Registers of Deeds, shall be

applicable to such Joint Magistrate and to the Deeds registered by him, or brought to him for registry.

XI. Every Joint Magistrate who shall be invested with Civil jurisdiction Oaths of office. or who shall be appointed Register of Deeds under the provisions of this Act, shall, previously to entering upon the performance of his duties, make and subscribe before the Chief Civil Officer, or, where there may be no Civil Officer, before the Chief Military Officer of the District or Zillah in which such Cantonment Bazar or Station is situate, the oaths required by law to be made and subscribed by Civil Judges and Registers of Deeds respectively, or the declarations substituted for such oaths.

No. 241 of 1859.—Captain Henry Strachey, of the 66th or Goorka Regiment, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Zealand, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

No. 242 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:—

Lieutenant Charles Langford	} 1st Jan. 1859.
" Brown, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry	
Lieutenant Abraham Charles Bumbury, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry	
Lieutenant William Henry Phillips, of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry	
"	

No. 243 of 1859.—The following promotions are made:—

1st European Bengal Families.

Lieutenant George Price	} From the 21st February 1859, vice Captain and Brevet Major C. R. Weirford, resigned.
to be Captain	
Ensign William Lynd Noverre	
to be Lieutenant	

No. 244 of 1859.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Military Auditor General's Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hannington, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Military Auditor General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, proceeded to Europe.

Fort William, 24th February 1859.

No. 245 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank:—

	Date of Arrival at Bombay.
Surgeon Ezra Thomas Downes, of the Medical Department, Assay Master, Bombay Mint.	} 11th Feb. 1859.
Lieutenant Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, of the 27th Native Infantry	
	} 22nd Jan. 1859.

No. 246 of 1859.—The under-mentioned gentleman is admitted into the Service, in conformity with his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the Rank of Ensign from the date assigned to him in Government General Order No. 59, of the 14th ultimo:—

*Date of arrival at
Fort William.*

Infantry.
Mr. Rowland Ernie Kyrle } 17th Feb. 1859.
Money ... }

No. 247 of 1859.—*Erratum.*—In the 19th paragraph of the letter from the Major-General Commanding Malwa Division, to the Adjutant General of the Army, detailing operations against the Rebels in Malwa, published in General Order by the Governor General, No. 550, of the 29th November 1858, for Captain Gordon, Commanding 17th Regiment Native Infantry, read *Captain Gordon Camming, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.* Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 248 of 1859.—The following Order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 46, 5th February 1859.—
Granting leave of absence to } For fifteen
Europe, on Medical Certifi- } months, under
cate, to Captain John Guyse } the new Regula-
Spark, of the 21st Regiment } tions.
Native Infantry ... }

No. 249 of 1859.—Major Charles Boulton, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years, under the old Regulations.

No. 250 of 1859.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant W. R. Craster, of Artillery, to do duty, during the period Lieutenant Cumberland may be employed on service.

4th Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant B. W. Ryall, of the 63rd Native Infantry, acting Commandant, 3rd Sikh Cavalry, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Lieutenant Clogstoun, proceeded to Europe.

1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. A. Dick, of the 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant R. Beadon, resigned.

Lieutenant R. G. Sandeman, of the 14th Native Infantry, at present with the Corps, to do duty, *vice* Lieutenant Codrington, resigned.

Lahore Light Horse.

Lieutenant O. J. Travers, Her Majesty's 70th Foot, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Shepherd, resigned.

Lieutenant R. Wingham, Her Majesty's 70th Foot, to do duty (Supernumerary.)

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant R. E. Boyle, of the 46th Native Infantry, to do duty (Supernumerary.)

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant T. L. Roberts, Her Majesty's 87th Regiment, officiating 2nd in Command, to be 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant F. T. Bainbridge, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty temporarily, *vice* Lieutenant Harrison, appointed Acting Adjutant.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant G. B. Stainforth, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, at present with the Corps, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Wheeler, appointed to another situation.

Lieutenant E. C. Codrington, of the 57th Native Infantry, to do duty, *vice* Lieutenant Hewitt, transferred at his own request as doing Duty Officer to the 15th Punjab Infantry.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Ensign W. Snow, of the 63rd Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Angelo, resigned.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Captain W. Graydon, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, (Grenadiers,) to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on Sick leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C. B., *vice* Captain Stafford, appointed to another situation.

11th Punjab Infantry.

Captain W. J. F. Stafford, of the 36th Light Infantry, Commandant Hurreenah Light Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain Dennis, appointed to another situation.

Lieutenant L. Wavell, of the 45th Native Infantry, to do duty, *vice* Lieutenant Phillips, appointed to another situation.

12th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. T. Norgate, of the 60th Native Infantry, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Lieutenant White, transferred to the 11th Punjab Infantry.

13th Punjab Infantry.

Captain C. Dysart, of the 3rd Madras European Regiment, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant Beville, ordered to rejoin the Belooch Battalion.

15th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. N. B. Hewett, of the 17th Native Infantry, attached to the 4th Sikh Infantry, to do duty, *vice* Lieutenant Harris, appointed Adjutant.

16th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. B. Hill, 60th Native Infantry, to do duty (Supernumerary.)

18th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant T. Gardiner, Her Majesty's 98th Foot, doing duty, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Hunter, who vacates on promotion.

21st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. J. Walker, 61st Native Infantry, to do duty (Supernumerary.)

Surgeon G. Harper to the Medical charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Taylor, detached on duty.

23rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Göschen, 3rd European Regiment, to do duty, *vice* Ensign Chatterton, proceeded to Europe.

No. 251 of 1859.—Lieutenant C. V. Arbuckle, of Artillery, who was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissary, in General Order by the Governor General No. 344, of the 7th August 1858, having been reported qualified to hold charge of a Magazine, is permanently attached to the Ordnance Commissariat Department, under the operation of Government General Order No. 268, of the 17th February 1857, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 252 of 1859.—Apothecaries Michael R. Crawford, M. B. C. S., and James Hefferan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw their stipends in India.

No. 253 of 1859.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Surgeon A. Beale, in Medical charge of the Body Guard, to be Surgeon to His Lordship, *vice* Surgeon Leekie, M. D., retired, with effect from this date.

No. 254 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officer has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank:—

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Farmer Dukes, of the Medical Department ... } *Date of Arrival at Fort William.*
20th February 1859.

No. 255 of 1859.—The under-mentioned promotions are made consequent on the death of the following Officers:—

Major General R. Benson, C. B., Bengal Infantry, died 26th August 1858.

Major General J. J. Farrington, Bengal Artillery, died 13th October 1858.

General J. C. Collette, Madras Cavalry, died 2nd October 1858.

Major General H. J. Wood, C. B., Bengal Artillery, died 13th November 1858.

Major General C. Waddington, C. B., Bombay Engineers, died 22nd November 1858.

Secret.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C. B., Bombay Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army, ...

Major Henry Spiller Watkin, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, ...

Captain Henry Richards, Bombay Infantry, to be Major in the Army, ...

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Miller, Madras Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army, ...

Major Thomas McGoun, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, ...

Captain Henry John Willoughby, Bombay Infantry, to be Major in the Army, ...

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Kensington Whistler, Madras Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army, ...

Major Edmund Arthur Guerin, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, ...

Captain Arthur Wyndham, Madras Infantry, to be Major in the Army, ...

Lieutenant Colonel George Henry Swinley, Bengal Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army, ...

Major Frederick William Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, ...

Captain Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Infantry, to be Major in the Army, ...

Lieutenant Colonel James Abbott, Bengal Artillery, to be Colonel in the Army, ...

Major George Timins, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, ...

Captain Thomas James Gardiner, Bengal Infantry, to be Major in the Army, ...

From the 27th August 1858.

From the 14th October 1858.

From the 24th October 1858.

From the 14th Nov. 1858.

From the 23rd Nov. 1858.

Fort William, 25th February 1859.

No. 256 of 1859.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the Office of Superintendent of Foundry, which under existing Rules is required to be vacated on promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, shall be removed from Class V. and placed under Class IV. in Government General Order No. 189, of 10th June 1853, regulating the tenure of Staff employments.

No. 257 of 1859.—The leave of absence to proceed to Ceylon and Madras, on Medical Certificate for six months, granted to Assistant Surgeon J. Squire, in Government General Order No. 1116, of the 21th July 1858, is extended to the 12th instant, the date on which that Officer reported his return to Bengal.

No. 258 of 1859.—The following Order issued by the Honble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and published in the *Punjab Gazette*, No. 12, of the 9th February 1859, are confirmed.

Lahore 9th February 1859.

No. 79.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that the Resolution of the Supreme Government marginally cited, exempting Native Soldiers of the Punjab Force, from the payment of postage on letters sent to their families while on service, applies only to Corps serving beyond the limits of the Punjab Administration.

8th Regiment Punjab Infantry.

No. 81.—*Promotions:—*

Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
<i>Semadar.</i>			
Tonnum	Semadar	1st January 1859	To complete the Establishment.
<i>Harildars.</i>			
Juswant Singh Gidharce	Semadar		
	1st Lt.		

No. 259 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert Farquhar, C. B., of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding 1st Belooch Extra Battalion ... } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 260 of 1859.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Cadet for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency for Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the Service and promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment:—

Infantry.

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Mr. Charles Sangster DeFermoy Roche ... } 20th February 1859.

No 261 of 1859.—The under-mentioned promotion is made:—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Manners Smith to be Surgeon, from the 24th February 1859, *vice* Surgeon T. Leckie, M. D., retired.

No. 262 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Surgeon James Lee, M. D., { For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No 263 of 1859.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Jones, of the Loodianah Regiment, to the Medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Beale, appointed Surgeon to His Excellency.

R. J. H. BROWN, Major-Genl.,
Sery. to the Govt. of India.

Public Works Department.

No. 37.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 21st February 1859.

Appointment.—Sergeant G. Paterson, Bengal Sappers, and Mr. J. B. Green are appointed Assistant Overseers in the Department Public Works, and posted to Oudh, the former from the 6th, and the latter from the 15th ultimo.

No. 38.

The 23rd February 1859.

Notification.—Overseer Sergeant G. Teeling, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, attached to the Meerut Division, is dismissed from the Public Works Department, and will return to Military duty.

No. 39.

The 25th February 1859.

Appointment.—Lieutenant F. C. Taylor, of the 20th Madras Native Infantry, now doing duty with the Madras Sappers in Pegu, and whose services were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in General Order by the Governor General, No. 615, of the 4th January last, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, and posted to Hyderabad. He will proceed to join as soon as relieved from his present charge.

H. YULE, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**Orders by the
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.**

No. 1210.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 16th February 1859.—Mr. H. Beveridge and Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland and Baboo Mahamud Mookerjee to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Comillah.

The 19th February 1859.—Mr. J. B. Worgan to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Sarun.

The 21st February 1859.—Mr. A. Magnise to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bauleah.

The 22nd February 1859.—Mr. H. T. Prinsep to the charge of the Sub-Division of Tamlook.

Mr. E. B. Baker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Barrh, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in the Districts of Patna and Moonghyr.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 19th February 1859.—Synd Sukhawut Hossein, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th ultimo.

The 21st February 1859.—Captain J. L. Sherwill, Officiating Revenue Surveyor, 2nd or South Division for thirty days, under the Financial Notification of the 25th of April last.

Mr. F. A. Vincent, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Barrh, the usual preparatory leave from the 25th proximo, under the Financial Resolution of the 14th October 1857, to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 23rd February 1859.—Dr. J. Sutherland, Civil Surgeon of Patna, for one month under the Financial Notification of the 28th April last.

Erratum.—In the Orders published in the Gazette of the 9th instant, page 309 for "Mr. J. C. Brown" read Mr. "C. J. Brown."

No. 123.

NOTIFICATION.—The 4th February 1859.—The following Notice received from the Master of the Trinity House, South Australia, is published for general information:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE to MARINERS.

MACDONNELL LIGHTHOUSE, CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 5° East.

THE Master and Wardens of the Trinity House, Port Adelaide, hereby give Notice "that the "Macdonnell Light," on Cape Northumberland, in Lat. 38° 3' 0" S., long. 140° 37' 45" E., will be exhibited nightly on and after the 1st of January 1858, from Sunset to Sunrise.

The Lighthouse Tower, which is 28 feet in height, stands on a rocky headland elevated 103 feet above high-water mark.

The Light, which is catoptric and revolving, consists of three faces, and exhibits alternately every minute a White, Red, and Green Light, on an arc visible from Seaward from N. 74° E. to N. 66° W. round by South (by compass.)

The White Light may be seen from the deck of a moderate-sized Vessel about 18 miles, and from aloft at a distance proportionate to the elevation attained.

The Red Light will not be seen, under the most favorable circumstances, at a greater distance than 15 miles.

The Green Light will not generally be distinguished beyond a range of 8 miles.

During hot weather and N. E. Winds, when there is often much refraction, the White Light will frequently be observed at a great distance.

Vessels approaching from the Eastward should not bring the White or Red Light to bear to the Westward of W. N. W., and when the Green Light becomes visible on that bearing should steer more Southerly, in order to give the reef, which stretches to the Eastward of Cape Northumberland, a wide berth.

Vessels from the Northward should never sight the White or Red Light on a bearing more Southerly than E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and on distinguishing the Green Light should immediately alter the course so as to give the outlying reefs, to the Westward of the Cape running parallel to the coast a mile from the shore, an offing.

In bad weather with the wind hanging from the Southward, it will be advisable to give the Cape such an offing as will enable a Ship to pass the Lighthouse without sighting the Green Light, and should the weather, which is occasionally the case, be thick, or it be blowing hard, it will be prudent not to sight the Red Light, which, under such circumstances, would not be seen at the distance first given.

The Coast to the North-Westward of the Cape soon becomes low, and owing to the heavy ocean swell which sets directly on the shore, should be very carefully avoided.

To the Eastward of the Cape is a deep bight, which offers no shelter from the prevailing winds and swell, or inducement to enter.

The Lightkeepers are provided with a nine-pounder carronade, and a Code of Marryat's Signals, which will be used to warn Vessels if observed to be standing into danger.

(Signed) B. DOUGLAS,
Master of the Trinity House,
South Australia.

TRINITY HOUSE, PORT ADELAIDE, }
SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
The 30th November 1858.

A. R. YOUNG,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ABE

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

No. 14.

Allahabad, the 21st February 1859.

Notification.—Lieutenant-Colonel Williams having been appointed Military Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, all references and correspondence regarding the Military Police Battalions are to be addressed to that Officer at Allahabad.

No. 354.

Appointments.—Mr. Swinton Henry Boulton is vested with the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, subject to his passing the prescribed test at the May Examination, and is posted to Etawah for the present.

Mr. George Boles Pasley to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra, until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 102.

Allahabad, the 19th February 1859.

Notification.—The services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ashootosh Goopto are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

F. B. OUTRAM,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1857-58, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Thursday, the 10th of March 1859, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 2,260 chests, viz:—

Behar Opium	1,915
Benares Ditto	345

Total Chests, ... 2,260

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 1st December 1858, and published in the Government and Exchange Gazette, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March 1859, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the sale will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday the 15th March 1859, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 25th March 1859.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for Sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium of 1857-58 will be brought to Sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board however

reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Received about Chas.	Received about Chas.	Total about Chas.
On or about Thursday, 10th April 1859	1915	215	2130
Do. Monday, 10th May	1915	215	2130
Do. Thursday, 21st June	1915	215	2130
Do. Monday, 11th July	1915	215	2130
Do. Wednesday, 10th August	1915	215	2130
Do. Friday, 18th September	1915	215	2130
Do. Monday, 10th October	1915	215	2130
Do. Wednesday, 11th November	1915	215	2130
Do. Monday, 5th December	1915	215	2130
	17254	1130	18384

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
EDW. LUSHINGTON,
Junior Secretary,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd February 1859.

Notice.

At the request of the Accountant, North-Western Provinces, it is hereby notified for the information of Officers under the Government of India, that there is no Civil Treasury at Nowgong, in Bundeekund.

EDMUND DRUMMOND,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India,
FORT WILLIAM;
Accountant General's Office,
Dachar & Revenue Department,
The 12th February 1859.

Notification.

INSTANCES having occurred of the unauthorised payment of Railway Post Bills issued by this Office, it is hereby notified that they are at present payable at the under-mentioned Treasuries only, where funds have been provided to meet them:—

General Treasury, Calcutta.

Chumparum.	Benares.
Burdwan.	Mirzapore.
Rajmahal.	Allahabad.
Mallah.	Cawnpore.
Bhawalpore.	Puttchpore.
Shahabad.	Agra.
Patna.	Allyghur.
Monghyr.	Etawah.
Moorsheadabad.	Furruckabad.
Purneah.	Meerut.
Tirhoot.	Mynpoorie.
Beerbhoom.	Delhi.
Bachundshuhur.	Ferozepore.

Officers in charge of all other Treasuries are hereby strictly prohibited from paying such Bills.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India,
FORT WILLIAM;
Accountant General's Office,
Bill Issue Department,
The 16th February 1859.

Notice.

With reference to the Government Notification of the 26th ultimo and 10th instant, it is hereby notified for general information, that the narrative portion of the Treasury Bills is printed in a distinguishing color for each value as follows:—

Bills for Rupees 10,000	Color Green.
" " 5,000	" Blue.
" " 1,000	" Brown.
" " 500	" Lilac.
" " 200	" Black.

EDMUND DRUMMOND,

Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 24th February 1859.

Notice.

THE General Treasury will be closed on Wednesday, the 2nd and Thursday the 3rd March 1859, on account of the Hindoo Holidays Shuebo Rattree.

The General Treasury will be closed on Friday, the 18th and Saturday the 19th March 1859, on account of the Hindoo Holidays Dole Jatra, and

The General Treasury will be closed on Thursday, the 31st March 1859, on account of the Hindoo Holiday Barrancee.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 17th February 1859.

Notification.

BILLS at par on the Public Treasuries of the under-mentioned Districts may be had on application to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal:—

Districts.	Amounts available on this date.
Baekergunge,	80,000
Chittagong,	80,000
Jorehaut,	80,000
Kamroop,	40,000
Midnapore,	50,000
Mymensing,	50,000
Purneah,	50,000
Pubnah,	80,000
Rangpore,	1,30,000
Sylhet,	1,50,000
Tippurah,	50,000

R. P. HARRISON,

Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL ACCTT.'s OFFICE,
The 25th February 1859.

N. B.—These Treasuries will be cleared shortly, if the amounts available are not taken up in Bills.

Bills applied for after 2 P. M. will not be issued till the following day.

Municipal Commissioners' Notice.

TO RATE PAYERS.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1856, have completed the valuations of Houses, Buildings, and Lands for the year 1859, the Books containing the said Valuations and Assessments may be inspected at their Office by Owners, Occupiers, Agents or Trustees of Property from Thursday the 17th February current between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. It is further notified that in pursuance of Section 11. of Act XXV. of 1856, the Municipal Commissioners will sit on Friday, the 4th March next, and following days at noon, to take into consideration applications for reduction of Assessments when Parties interested will be required to attend either themselves or by their Agents.

By Order of the Board of Municipal Commissioners.

R. D. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS.,
3, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta, 5th February 1859.

Municipal Commissioner's Notice.

REGISTRATION OF CARTS AND HACKERIES, &C.,
Act XXVIII. of 1856.

WITH reference to Section 18 of Act XXVIII. of 1856, notice is hereby given that all Carriages, Carts and Hackeries, of the several descriptions mentioned below, are required to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and whoever after the 15th of March 1859 keeps any such Vehicle without being so registered, renders himself liable to a fine of 10 Rupees.

Every four-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by one Horse or Pony, or pair of Ponies, under 13 hands in height, and every four-wheel Carriage without springs.

Kept and let out for hire within the Town of Calcutta.

Every Cart and Hackery kept and used within the Town of Calcutta.

A Fee of Four Annas will be charged for each Registry of every Cart and Hackery plying for hire within the Town of Calcutta, or let for hire and used within the Town of Calcutta, and kept at any place beyond the limits thereof.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,

ROBT. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
3, Chowringhee,
24th February 1859.

Calcutta Collectorate Notification.

ATTORNEYS of the Supreme Court and the public in general are requested to take note of Act XLII. of 1858, entitled an Act to amend Regulation X. of 1829 of the Bengal Code, (for the collection of Stamp Duties.) All Deeds for property in the Mofussil prepared by Attorneys in Calcutta and engrossed in English or other paper must be stamped with the *ad valorem* Stamp on one sheet and with one anna Stamp upon each of the remaining sheets of the Deed. Deposit of Stamp Duty to be made accordingly whenever practicable, in cases where the Deeds are forwarded to be stamped after execution.

KYLAS CHUNDER DUTT,

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE, } Deputy Collector.
The 29th January 1859.

Calcutta Collectorate Notification.

WANTED to purchase a House on the Bow Bazar Road in Calcutta, with Compound and Out-Offices, apply to the

DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

CALCUTTA, }
2nd February 1859.

Notice.

UNDER Act XX. of 1856, I hereby give notice, that the Assessment Registers of Sealdah, Entally and Ballygunge (being Grand Divisions III, IV, and V. of the Suburbs of Calcutta) having been duly prepared for the year 1859, the prescribed Notifications under Section XVIIII. of the Act have on this date been affixed at conspicuous places; in the Divisions, and also at the Police Thannas of Entally and Chitpore. All persons dissatisfied with the said assessment, or who may dispute their occupation of property or liability to be assessed, are hereby warned that they may appeal to the Magistrate on unstamped paper; but that, under Section XX. of the Act, no such appeal can be received after the expiration of one month from this date.

Appellants should send, with their appeal, the Tax Bills for the last quarter paid by them.

The names of the Members of the Panchayets appointed under Section X. of the Act, were:—

Grand Division III.

R. A. Fink, Esq., North Road Entally, President.
C. K. Mandy, Esq., North Road Entally, Member.
Baboo Rajendronath Banerjee, Bang Bazar, ditto.
Moonshee Abshool Hallin, Sealdah, ditto.
Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjee, Sealdah, ditto.

Grand Division IV.

W. H. Jones, Esquire, Entally, President.
T. C. Ledlie, Esquire, Entally, Member.
Baboo Shagore Chunder Soor, Entally, ditto.
" Toilluconath Mitter, Entally, ditto.
Moonshee Yeaseen, Bhowanipore, ditto.

Grand Division V.

A. D. Jones, Esquire, Ballygunge, President.
W. Johnstone, Esquire, Ballygunge, Member.
Baboo Mothuramohun Bose, Kallyghaut, ditto.
" Shih Chunder Chatterjee, ditto ditto.
" Ramchunder Bose, ditto ditto.

W. HENRYHAM,
Deputy Magistrate.

SUBR. TAX OFFICE, }
The 10th February 1859.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS FROM 15th TO 22nd FEBRUARY 1859.

From 15th to 22nd FEBRUARY 1859.	NAME OF CRAFT.	CHARCOAL.		WOOD COAL.		PIKE GOON, NATIVE PRODUCE.		PIKE GOON, IMPORTED FABRICA.		HIDEA.		COTTON.		GARDEN SARD.		GARDEN MILL.		INDIGO.		JAGGERT.		RICE.		WHEAT.		LARTIA.		GRAM.		MUSTARD SEED OIL.	
		Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.
Circular CANAL.	Banaghatia	50	6100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MILL'S NUL LAR.	Sambolpatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Russa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	

FROM 15th TO 22nd FEBRUARY 1859.	NAME OF CRAFT.	SALT.			SUGAR.			TOBACCO.			LIME.			PADDY.			PULP.			PEAS.			RICE.			WHEAT.			LARTIA.			GRAM.			SEEDING.		
		Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Measure by Canal Measurement.	Measure of Cargo by estimate.	Total Number of Boats.	Total Measure by Canal Measurement.	Total Measure of Cargo by estimate.
Circular Canal.	Banaghatia	2	1000	600	112	6000	4000	44	16000	9010	1	4	200	100	400	2000	17775	4	400	5300	36	9775	6700	15	13250	11000	1800	37525									
	Chitpore	104	10000	5000	...	...	...	1	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambolpatta.	Banaghatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	10000	14775	...	...	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	675	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. F. GALTFFK.
Collector and Magistrate of Canals.

CUSTOMS.

LIST OF PACKAGES LYING UNCLAIMED ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1858, April 16th ...	1 Case Baggage, no address ...	Str. Jason.
Ditto 24th ...	1 Case unknown, ditto ...	Clyde.
Ditto „ ...	1 Crate ditto, M. S. M. & Co. ...	British Lion.
May 22nd ...	1 Package ditto, B T ...	Str. Fiery Cross.
Ditto „ ...	1 Package ditto, Messrs. Middleton & Co. ...	Ditto.
June 10th ...	2 Packages Gunn, G C D ...	Inkermann.
July 9th ...	10 Barrels Merchandize, G R, H M S Pelorus ...	Str. Lightning.
Ditto „ ...	1 Parcel Unknown, J. Singleton, H M S Pelorus ...	Ditto.
Ditto „ ...	1 Small Box ditto, Wm. Powlesland, H M S Pelorus ...	Ditto.
Ditto 30th ...	1 Case Merchandize P in triangle W G 379 ...	Leichardt.
August 5th ...	1 Case ditto, C ...	Robert Ritsen.
Ditto 23rd ...	1 Case unknown, Officer Commanding H. M. 18th Light Infantry. ...	Shand.
Ditto „ ...	1 Cask ditto, ditto ...	Ditto.
Sept. 8th ...	5 Cases Merchandize, T R L ...	Hanover.
Ditto 9th ...	24 Cases ditto, ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto 13th ...	1 Case ditto, ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto „ ...	1 Qr. Cask unknown, Engineers' Mess H M S Pelorus ...	Ditto.
Ditto 18th ...	1 Qr. Cask ditto, ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto 23th ...	2 Casks ditto, B S C and Co. ...	City of Calcutta.
Nov. 17th ...	1 Iron Rail, no mark ...	Fort William.
Dec. 8th ...	2 Chests unknown, ditto ...	Englishman.
1859, January 6th ...	1 Case ditto, L. W. Taylor, No. 3 Bengal Artillery ...	Hotspur.
Ditto 7th ...	2 Cases ditto, M C D S. ...	Comete.
Ditto 25th ...	98 Bars Iron, no mark ...	City of Canton.
Ditto „ ...	92 Fire Bricks, ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto „ ...	1 Box unknown, Wm. White ...	Ditto.
February 7th ...	8 Chests ditto, Captain Blinkhorn, 7th Dragoon Guards ...	William Stewart.
Ditto 11th ...	1 Cask Brandy, no mark ...	Nancy.
Unknown, ...	1 Cask Merchandize, ditto ...	Unknown.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, }
The 25th February 1859. }

J. H. YOUNG,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Officiating Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M., on Monday, the 28th February 1859.

For executing Quadrennial Repairs and Renewals, &c., to the Salt Golahs at Sulken.

Time for Execution (4) four months.

Specification, Forms of Tender, and further information may be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A Deposit in Cash of (100) one hundred Rupees is required with each Tender, subject to forfeiture if the Tenders be withdrawn.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the Form will be returned.

ARCH. IMPEY, Captain,
Offg. Civil Architect.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Property and Effects of Mr. B. M. Anderson, a British Subject, deceased, residing in this District, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any one legally authorized to receive the same.

E. JENKINS,
Offg. Judge.

JUNGER'S OFFICE ;
Zillah Tirkoot,
The 17th February 1859. }

Notice.

IN pursuance of the Resolution of the Directors of the Bengal Coal Company, dated the 24th of November 1858, recommending a change in the Secretaryship, and which said Resolution was adopted by the Shareholders at the Half-yearly General Meeting held on the 23rd of December last; and also in virtue of the powers contained in the Deed of Settlement of the Bengal Coal Company, bearing date the 24th day of September 1858.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Bengal Coal Company No. 6, Church Lane, at the hour of 11 A. M., of Saturday, the 29th of May, for the purpose of removing the present Secretaries of the Company, and for resolving that for the future the Secretaryship of the Company shall be given to some person whose whole and sole time shall be devoted to the Company, and notice is also given that on the same day and hour the votes of the Shareholders will be taken as to the rate of remuneration and the mode in which the same is to be paid to such Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries, Bengal Coal Co., Limited.

REPORT showing the smallest depth of water in the
Bhaugiruttee, Jellinghee and Matabangah Rivers
from 8th to 14th February 1859.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Smallest depth of Water.	Remarks on the Phenomena of the River, during the week.
<i>Bhaugiruttee River.</i>		
Above entrance in Ganges ...	F. 4 Is. 6	<i>Memo.</i> Least depth of Water on line of present Entrance, November 1st, 1858 4 3 Fall of Ganges at Entrance from 1st November 1858 to 14th Feb'y. 1859 11 2 Difference 5 11 Least depth at present on Entrance Bar 3 6 Total 10 5 and which is the height of Bar out down by works at Entrance since November 1st, 1858.
On the entrance Bar...	3 6	
From thence to Jungypore, 14 miles	2 5	
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 45 miles ...	2 6	
From Berhampore to Nuddes, 115 miles ...	2 0*	
<i>Jellinghee River.</i>		
On its entrance Bar...	1 ■	Closed by the Chur formed across its Entrance in 1853-54 by the Ganges.
From thence to Teeahkattah	Closed.	
From Teeahkattah to Sonatullah ...	0 8	
And from Sonatullah to Moingunge ...	2 0	
<i>Matabangah River.</i>		
On its entrance Bar ..	2 ■	Upper River from above Haut Holeah to Ganges open. Lower River's Head closed just above Haut Holeah Bazar. Lower River open from Alickdeah to Calcutta, and Shoals being worked at Haut Holeah to Alickdeah by land, 10 or 11 miles.
From thence to Haut Boleah, ...	2 6	
From Haut Boleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Seehpore ...	2 3	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 14th February 1859,—0 Foot 11 Inches.

T. W. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Suptl., Nuddes Rivers.

CAMP GADEE,
The 20th February 1859.

*At Bethye, Shoal will be cleared in a day or two.

Bank of Bengal.

The 20th January 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, will be held at the Bank, on Saturday, the 26th proximo, at the hour of 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering a Resolution of the Directors, recommending the grant of a Pension to Mr. Plumb.

By Order of the Directors,

J. B. PLUMB,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 23rd February 1859.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Government Securities	23,92,000 0 0	Proprietors' Capital	1,07,00,000 0 0
Dees from Government	30,161 13 7	Reserve Fund	1,97,534 10 10
Cash	1,09,87,933 7 8	Current Accounts	89,06,761 3 4
Loans on Deposit of Securities	1,34,36,000 0 0	Depositors' Accounts	0 0 0
Discount Loans on ditto	68,33,400 0 0	Cash Credits Undrawn	4,14,846 8 8
Accounts of Credit on ditto	7,76,900 0 0	Other Claims	1,07,751 13 3
Government Bills Discounted	1,03,806 6 4	Bank Notes	2,55,53,054 0 0
Mint Certificates ditto	4,03,350 9 9	Post Bills	1,65,719 13 6
Merantile Bills ditto	8,22,451 4 9	Profit and Loss (Retain Account)	65,389 14 1
Dead Stock	1,82,716 12 1		
Interest accrued	61,737 10 4		

Co.'s Ra. 3,61,11,068 0 6

Published by order of the Directors,
J. B. PLUMB,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Co.'s Ra. 3,61,11,068 0 6

G. W. MONTGOMERY,
Offy. Accountant.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

With reference to Government Notification No. 5, Fort William, Financial Department, 26th January 1855, notifying the intention of Government to dissolve its connexion with the Government Agency—

The Oriental Bank Corporation undertake the safe custody of Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal, and other local Stocks, free of all charge.

Will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, and remit at the current rates of exchange, or pay the same according to instructions, if to be remitted through the Corporation.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... 1-4th per Cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, ... 1-4th per Cent.
On the purchase of Government or other Securities, ... 1-4th per Cent.

Without charge

On the sale of Government Paper or other Stock, the proceeds of which are to be remitted through the Corporation, ... Without charge.

WM. ANDERSON,
Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION; }
Calcutta, 20th January 1855. }

Commercial Bank of India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH.

Rules of Exchange on London Joint Stock Bank.

	s.	d.	
At 6 months' sight ...	2	0½	per Rupee.
" 3 " " ...	1	11½	"
" 30 days' " ...	1	11½	"
" 3 " " ...	1	11½	"

The Bank grants Drafts on the Head Office Bombay, and on its Branches in London, Shanghai and Hongkong. Bills collected at any of the above places at a uniform charge of ¼ per Cent.

The Bank will undertake the purchase or sale of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, draw Interest and Dividends payable in Calcutta, when due, at a Commission of ½ per Cent.

No charge made when the proceeds of Sale or amount of Interest or Dividends drawn is remitted in the Bank's Bills.

Rules of Interest allowed to Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 p. ct. per annum	
6 ditto ditto ditto 5	"
2 ditto ditto ditto 6	"

Notice may be given when the money is deposited, or at any subsequent time; and it will be dispensed with in cases when the money is to be remitted through the Bank.

Current Accounts kept and Interest allowed at 2 per Cent. per annum on Balances of Rupees 500 and upwards, not exceeding Rupees 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM,

27, TANK SQUARE, } Agent.
Calcutta, 7th October 1858. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John } On Saturday, the 5th
Hutchinson Ferguson. } day of February instant,
it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of February 1860, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

F. C. SANDER, Attorney.
Chief Clerk's Office, 16th February 1859.

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 13-2 Strand, on Monday, the 14th March 1859, at 3 P. M., for passing the Accounts of the Company, and declaring a Dividend. After the general business of the Meeting it will be made special for the purpose of considering the advisability of substituting the words five Directors in lieu of nine Directors in the VI. Clause of the Deed, and of altering Clause XI. of the said Deed, by making it compulsory on the Directors to elect a new Director in place of any Director who may be absent from the Board for three successive months, to fill the said Office until the next annual election of Directors.

By order of the Directors,

FRANK STACE,
Secretary.

February 17th, 1859.

Civil Service Annuity Fund.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Managers' Circular of 29th January, it is hereby notified that it will be optional to Members to whom, subject to tender of resignation, the five extra Annuities may be assigned on the 1st May next, to defer availing themselves of the Annuities so assigned for a period of two months or until the 1st July next, by which date their resignation of the Service must take effect.

By order of the Managers,

E. F. HARRISON,
Secretary.

C. S. A. FUND, }
The 22nd Feb. 1859. }

Assam Company.

GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, on Friday, the 4th proximo, at noon, when the report of the Directors and the accounts for the past year will be submitted.

The Accounts will be open for the inspection of Proprietors on and after the 25th instant.

By order of the Directors,

J. E. CARTER,
Secretary.

No. 1, BARRETTO'S LANE; }
Calcutta, }
The 21st February 1859. }

Notice.

MR. BERNH E. LOONE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.

GRAF AND BANZIGER.

CALCUTTA, }
The 17th February 1859. }

Notice.

ANY PERSON claiming to be a Creditor of the late William Hemmings, the Younger, who died in the month of May, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and who was a Son and Residuary Legatee of William Hemmings, late a Major in the East India Company's Service, is requested forthwith to communicate either personally or by letter with the undersigned, and furnish him with a statement of the nature and particulars of his claim.

F. C. SANDES,
Solicitor to Government.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of Dhunput Ray, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Notes and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor :—

No. 1494 of 1835-36, dated 31st March 1836,	for Rs. 3000
No. 1490 of " "	for Rs. 5000
No. 2507 of " "	for Rs. 3000
No. 2523 of " "	for Rs. 2500
No. 2519 of " "	for Rs. 2500
No. 2455 of " "	for Rs. 2000
No. 2457 of " "	for Rs. 2500
No. 2487 of " "	for Rs. 2000
No. 5076 of " "	for Rs. 5000
No. 2458 of " "	for Rs. 1500
No. 2435 of " "	for Rs. 3000
No. 5077 of " "	for Rs. 5000
No. 2184 of " "	for Rs. 3000
No. 10226 of 18028 " "	for Rs. 700
No. 14063 of 1273 " "	for Rs. 2000
No. 699 " "	for Rs. 1400
No. 1867 of 4231 " "	for Rs. 5000
No. 10025 " "	for Rs. 3000
No. 4889 of 2350 of 1842-43 dated 1st Feby. 1843	for Rs. 2000
No. 2946 of 1317 of " "	for Rs. 1000

DHUNPUT RAY.

Lost.

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 40761, for Co.'s Rupees 10.

THE Left-hand half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 09583, dated 19th October 1857, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost.

HALVES of Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 04952 for Rs. 15, and No. 38036 for Rs. 10. Payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost.

THE left-hand halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 13382 and 188, for 25 Rupees each.

Lost.

THE right-hand halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 23084 and 31259, for 10 Rupees each.

General Post Office Notifications.

Notice.

No. 4507.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Articles, specified in the margin, required for the use of the Calcutta General Post Office for one year, will be received at the General Post Office up to noon of the 28th February 1859.

Wax Candles	Oil
Wax Cloth	Barometer
Wax	Ditto Melting Pots
Rosin	Brushes
Sealing Wax	Bullock Hide
Wire Wood	Buckles
Mustard (A)	Gummi and Putties
Guzzee Cloth	Earthen Pots
Packing Cord	Nails
Twine	Tacks
Iron Rope	Cans
Pitch	

The Tenders will be opened in the presence of the parties interested who are requested to be in attendance on the above date.

A Deposit of Company's Rupees one thousand will be required with the Tender accepted, and each Tender is to be accompanied with a Deposit of 25 Rupees which will be returned immediately when the Tender is rejected.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the General Post Office.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Depy. Post-Master General.

CALCUTTA ;
General Post Office,
The 16th February 1859. }

No. 5005.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles and Southampton, and the intermediate Ports, Madras, Ceylon and Aden, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Alma*, will be closed at this Office, on Tuesday, the 8th proximo, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong will be forwarded *via* Galle, and for Mauritius and Australia *via* Aden by this opportunity.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Depy. Post-Master General.

CALCUTTA ;
General Post Office,
The 23rd February 1859. }

No. 5010.

MAIL Packets will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M., on the 2nd and 3rd proximo, for the Overland Mail Steamer which leaves Bombay on the 12th idem.

The Public are reminded that 3rd will be the latest safe day, and that Letters and Papers will be sent *via* Marseilles only.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Depy. Post-Master Genl.

CALCUTTA ;
General Post Office,
The 24th February 1859. }

No. 5023.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein for transmission per Steamer *Cape of Good Hope* will be closed at this Office, on Thursday, the 3rd proximo, at 11 P. M.

No. 5024.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mails for Masulipatam and Bombay for transmission per Steamer *Semiramis* will be closed at this Office, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 6 P. M.

T. GARRETT,

Offg. Deputy Post-Master Genl.

CALCUTTA;

General Post Office,

The 25th February 1859.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office:—

Names of Vessels.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	Remarks.
Steamer <i>Almir</i>	P. & O. S. N. & Co.	9th Proximo	Suez	Madras, Ceylon and Aden.	
Steamer <i>Harbinger</i>	Shand Fairlie and Co.	5th Ditto	London.		
Steamer <i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.	4th Ditto	Moulmein	Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein.	

CALCUTTA;
General Post Office,
The 25th February 1859.

T. GARRETT,
Offg. Deputy Post-Master General.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

Legislative Council of India.

THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1859.

The following Bill, as settled in Committee of the whole Council, was ordered to be published for general information, and to be re-considered after two months:—

A Bill to provide for the limitation of suits.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the limitation of suits; It is enacted as follows:—

I. No suit shall be maintained in any Court of Judicature within any part of the British territories in India in which this Act shall be in force unless the same is instituted within the period of limitation hereinafter made applicable to a suit of that nature, any Law or Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and the periods of limitation, and the suits to which the same respectively shall be applicable, shall be the following, that is to say:—

1. To suits to enforce the right of pro-emption, whether the same is founded on law or general usage or on special contract, the period of one year to be computed from the time at which the purchaser shall have taken possession under the sale impeached.

2. To suits for pecuniary penalties or forfeitures for the breach of any Law or Regulation; to suits for damages for injury to the person and personal property, or to the reputation; to suits for damages for the infringement of copyright, or of any exclusive privilege; to suits to recover the wages of servants, artisans, or laborers, the amount of tavern bills or bills for board and lodging or lodging only; and to summary suits before the Revenue authorities regarding arrears and exactions of rent—the period of one year from the time the cause of action arose.

3. To suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immovable, sold under an execution of a decree of any Civil Court not established by Royal Charter when such suit is maintainable; to suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immovable, for arrears of Government Revenue or other demand recoverable in like manner; to suits by a Putnosedar or the proprietor of any other intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent, or other person claiming under him, to set aside the sale of any Putnee Talook or such other tenure sold for current arrears of rent; to suits to set aside the sale of any property, moveable or immovable, sold in pursuance of any summary award or order of a Collector or other Officer of Revenue in disputes regarding arrears and exactions of rent—the period of one year from the date at which such sale was confirmed or would otherwise have become final and conclusive if no such suit had been brought.

4. To suits to alter or set aside summary decisions and orders of any of the Civil Courts not established by Royal Charter, when such suit is maintainable; to suits to alter or set aside summary awards or orders by Collectors and other Officers of Revenue in disputes regarding arrears and exactions of rent—the period of one year from the date of the final decision, award, or order in the case.

5. To suits not falling within the last preceding Clause brought by any person to contest the justice of an award which shall have been made under Regulation VII. 1822, Regulation IX. 1825, and Regulation IX. 1833 of the Bengal Code, or to recover any property comprised in such award—the period of three years from the date of the final award or order in the case.

6. To suits by any party bound by any order respecting the possession of property made under Clause 2 Section I Act XVI of 1838, or Act IV of 1840, or any person claiming under such party, for the recovery of the property comprised in such order—the period of three years from the date of the final order in the case.

7. To suits to recover the hire of animals, vehicles, boats, or household furniture; or the amount of bills for any articles sold by retail; and to all suits for the rents of any buildings or lands (other than summary suits before the Revenue authorities regarding arrears and exactions of rent)—the period of three years from the time the cause of action arose.

8. To suits brought to recover money lent or interest, or for the breach of any contract—the period of three years from the time when the debt became due or when the breach of contract in respect of which the suit is brought first took place, unless there is a written engagement to pay the money lent or interest or a contract in writing signed by the party to be bound thereby or by his duly authorized agent.

9. To suits brought to recover money lent or interest, or for the breach of any contract in cases in which there is a written engagement or contract and in which such engagement or contract could have been registered by virtue of any Law or Regulation in force at the time and place of the execution thereof—the period of three years from the time when the debt became due or when the breach of contract in respect of which the action is brought first took place, unless such engagement or contract shall have been registered within six months from the date thereof.

10. To suits in cases governed by English law upon all debts and obligations of record and specialties; and to suits for the recovery of any legacy—the period of twelve years from the time the cause of action arose.

11. To suits for the recovery of immovable property or of any interest in immovable property to which no other provision of this Act applies—the period of twelve years from the time the cause of action arose.

12. To suits to enforce the right to share in any property moveable or immovable on the ground that it is joint family property; and to suits for the recovery of maintenance, where the right to receive such maintenance is a charge on the inheritance of any estate—the period of twelve years from the death of the persons from whom the property alleged to be joint is said to have descended, or on whose estate the maintenance is alleged to be a charge; or from the

date of the last payment to the plaintiff or any person through whom he claims, by the person in the possession or management of such property or estate on account of such alleged share, or on account of such maintenance as the case may be.

13. To suits by the proprietor of any land or by any person claiming under him, for the resumption or assessment of any Lakheraj or rent-free land—the period of twelve years from the time when the title of the person claiming the right to resume and assess such lands, or of some person under whom he claims, first accrued. Provided that in estates permanently settled no such suit, although brought within twelve years from the time when the title of such person first accrued, shall be maintained, if it is shown that the land has been held Lakheraj or rent-free from the period of the permanent settlement.

14. To suit against a depositary, pawnee, or mortgagee of any property moveable or immovable for the recovery of the same—a period of thirty years if the property be moveable and sixty years if it be immovable, from the time of the deposit, pawn, or mortgage; or if in the mean time an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor, pawner, or mortgagor, or of his right of redemption, shall have been given in writing signed by the depositary, pawnee, or mortgagee or some person claiming under him, from the date of such acknowledgment in writing.

15. To all suits for which no other limitation is hereby expressly provided—the period of six years from the time the cause of action arose.

II. No suit against a trustee in his life time and no suit against his representatives for the purpose of following in their hands the specific property which is the subject of the trust, shall be barred by any length of time; but no suit to make good the loss occasioned by a breach of trust out of the general estate of a deceased trustee shall be maintained in any of the said Courts unless the same is instituted within the proper period of limitation according to the last preceding Section, to be computed from the decease of such trustee; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a co-trustee from enforcing, against the estate of a deceased trustee, any claim for contribution, if he shall institute a suit for that purpose within six years after such right of contribution shall have arisen.

III. When, by any law now or hereafter to be in force, a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for the institution of a particular suit, such shorter limitation shall be applied notwithstanding this Act.

IV. If, in respect of any legacy or debt, the person who, but for the law of limitation, would be liable to pay the same, shall have admitted that such debt or legacy or any part thereof is due, by an acknowledgment in writing signed by him, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the date of such admission; provided that, if more than one person be liable, none of them shall become chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Revival of right to sue by admission in writing.

Proviso.

V. In suits for the recovery from the purchaser or any person claiming under him of any property purchased *bona fide* and for valuable consideration from a trustee, depository, pawnee, or mortgagee, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen at the date of the purchase. Provided that in the case of purchase from a depository, pawnee, or mortgagee, no such suit shall be maintained unless brought within the time limited by Clause 14 Section I.

Computation of period of limitation in suits to recover property purchased from depositories, pawnees, or mortgagees.

Proviso.

VI. In suits in the Courts established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of the immovable property mortgaged, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen from the latest date at which any portion of principal money or interest was paid on account of such mortgage debt.

Computation of period of limitation in suits in Supreme Courts by mortgagees to recover immovable property mortgaged.

VII. In suits to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an estate sold for arrears of Government Revenue due from such estate, or in a Putnee Talook or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent which by virtue of such sale becomes freed from incumbrances and under-tenures, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen at the time when the sale of the estate, Talook, or tenure became final and conclusive.

Computation of period of limitation in suits to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in estates sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

VIII. In suits for balances of accounts current between merchants and traders who have had mutual dealings, the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen at, and the period of limitation shall be computed from the close of the year in the accounts of which there is the last item admitted or proved indicating the continuance of mutual dealings; such year to be reckoned as the same is reckoned in the accounts.

Computation of period of limitation in suits between merchants for balances of accounts current.

IX. If any person entitled to a right of action shall by means of fraud have been kept from the knowledge of his having such right or of the title upon which it is founded, or if any document necessary for establishing such right shall have been fraudulently concealed, the time limited for commencing the action against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or against any per-

son claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration, shall be reckoned from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected by it or when he first had the means of producing or compelling the production of the concealed document.

X. In suits in which the cause of action is founded on fraud, the cause of action shall be deemed to have first arisen at the time at which such fraud shall have been first known by the party wronged.

Computation of period of limitation in suits where the cause of action is founded on fraud.

XI. If at the time when the right to bring an action first accrues the person to whom the right accrues is under a legal disability, the action may be brought by such person or his representative within the same time after the disability shall have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time when the cause of action accrued, unless such time shall exceed the period of three years, in which case the suit shall be commenced within three years from the time when the disability ceased; but if, at the time when the cause of action accrues to any person, he is not under a legal disability, no time shall be allowed on account of any subsequent disability of such person or of the legal disability of any person claiming through him.

XII. The following persons shall be deemed to be under legal disability within the meaning of the last preceding Section—married women in cases to be decided by English law, minors, idiots, and lunatics.

XIII. In computing any period of limitation prescribed by this Act, the time during which the defendant shall have been absent out of the British territories in India shall be excluded from such computation unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can during the absence of such defendant be made in any mode prescribed by law.

Computation of period of limitation in case of absence of defendant.

XIV. In computing any period of limitation prescribed by this Act, the time during which the claimant, or any person under whom he claims, shall have been engaged in prosecuting a suit upon the same cause of action against the same defendant, or some person whom he represents, *bona fide* and with due diligence, in any Court of Judicature which, from defect of jurisdiction or other cause, shall have been unable to decide upon it, or shall have passed a decision which, on appeal, shall have been annulled for any such cause, including the time during which such appeal, if any, has been pending, shall be excluded from such computation.

Computation of period of limitation in case of suit prosecuted *bona fide*, but in wrong Court.

XV. If any person shall without his consent have been dispossessed of any immovable property otherwise than by due course of law, such person or any person claiming through him shall in a suit brought to recover possession of such property be entitled to recover possession thereof notwithstanding any

Person unlawfully dispossessed of immovable property may recover possession notwithstanding any title that may be set up.

other title that may be set up in such suit, provided

Suit for dispossession to be brought within six months.

Suit to establish title not to be affected.

that the suit be commenced within six months from the time of such dispossession. But nothing in this Section shall bar the person from whom such possession shall have been so recovered or any other person instituting a suit to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof within the period limited by this Act.

XVI. Nothing in this Act contained shall be

Act not to interfere with equitable jurisdiction of Supreme Courts.

deemed to interfere with any rule or jurisdiction of any Court established by Royal Charter in refusing equitable relief on the ground of acquiescence or otherwise, to any person whose right to bring a suit may not be barred by virtue of this Act.

XVII. This Act shall not extend to any

Act not to extend to public property, nor to suits for the recovery of public claims.

public property or right, nor to any suits for the recovery of the public revenue or for any public claim whatever, but such suits shall continue to be governed by the laws or rules of limitation now in force.

XVIII. All suit that may be now pending or

Act not to apply to suits now pending or to suits instituted within two years.

that shall be instituted within the period of two years from the date of the passing of this Act shall be tried and determined as if this Act had not been passed; but all suits to which the provisions of this Act are applicable that shall be instituted after the expiration of the said period shall be governed by this Act and no other law of limitation, any Statute, Act, or Regulation now in force notwithstanding.

XIX. No proceeding shall be taken to enforce

Proceedings for enforcing judgments &c. of Supreme Courts to be taken within 12 years.

any judgment, decree, or order of any Court established by Royal Charter, but within twelve years next after a present right to enforce the same shall have accrued to some persons capable of releasing the same, unless in the meantime such judgment, decree, or order shall have been duly revived or some part of the principal money secured by such judgment, decree, or order or some interest thereon shall have been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto shall have been given in writing signed by the person by whom the same shall be payable or his agent to the person entitled thereto or his agent; and in any such case no proceeding shall be brought to enforce the said judgment, decree, or order, but within twelve years after such revival, payment, or acknowledgment or the latest of such revivals, payments, or acknowledgments as the case may be, provided that for three years next

Provisions as to judgments now in force.

after the passing of this Act, every judgment, decree, and order which may be in force at the date of the passing of this Act shall be governed by the law now in force anything herein contained notwithstanding.

XX. No process of execution shall issue from

Time for enforcing execution of judgments, &c. of a Civil Court not established by Royal Charter.

any Court not established by Royal Charter to enforce any judgment, decree, or order of such Court, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such judgment, decree, or order or to keep the same in force within three years next preceding the application for such execution.

XXI. Nothing in the preceding Section shall

Preceding Section not to apply to judgments, &c., in force at the passing of this Act.

apply to any judgment, decree, or order in force at the time of the passing of this Act, but process of execution may be issued either within the time now limited by law for issuing process of execution thereon or within three years next after the passing of this Act, whichever shall first expire.

XXII. No process of execution shall issue to

Time for execution of a summary award of Civil Court or Revenue authority.

enforce any summary decision or award of any of the Civil Courts not established by Royal Charter or of any Revenue authority unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such decision or award or to keep the same in force within one year next preceding the application for such execution.

XXIII. Nothing in the preceding Section

Preceding Section not to apply to summary awards in force at the passing of this Act.

shall apply to any summary decision or award in force at the time of the passing of this Act, but process of execution may be issued either within the time now limited by law for issuing process of execution thereon or within two years next after the passing of this Act whichever shall first expire.

XXIV. This Act shall take effect throughout

Operation of Act.

the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay including the Presidency Towns and the Straits Settlement; but shall not take effect in any Non-Regulation Province or place until the same shall be extended thereto by public notification by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to which such Province or place is subordinate. Whenever

Trial of pending suits, &c., in any Non-Regulation Province or place to which the Act is extended.

this Act shall be extended to any Non-Regulation Province or place by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to which such Province or place is subordinate, all suits which within such Province or place shall be pending at the date of such notification or shall be instituted within the period of two years from the date thereof, shall be tried and determined as if this Act had not been passed; but all suits to which the provisions of this Act are applicable that shall be instituted within such Province or place after the expiration of the said period, shall be governed by this Act and by no other law of limitation, any Statute, Act, or Regulation now in force notwithstanding.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Home Department.

No. 430.

Fort William, the 1st March 1859.

Notification.—The following Resolution this day passed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council is published for general information :—

Resolution.—It was announced by the Notification issued under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th January last, that twenty-three Furloughs were available on that date for allotment to the Members of the Bengal Civil Service.

Since then two Furloughs have lapsed, one by the return to India of Mr. C. S. Belli and the other by expiry, Mr. G. G. Balfour.

There are on this date the twelve following applicants, to whom according to the Rules notified on the 26th January last, Furloughs are hereby allotted.

Bengal.

Messrs. W. Bell,	...	} For the unexpired portion of their Furloughs.
O. Toogood,	...	
H. R. Madocks,	...	
F. C. Fowle,	...	} For three years.
F. B. Drummond, and	...	
J. Watson,	...	

North-Western Provinces.

Messrs. G. P. Money	...	} For the unexpired portion of their Furloughs.
and	...	
P. Thomson,	...	

Punjab.

Messrs. H. B. Henderson for three years, and

R. P. Jenkins, for the unexpired portion of his Furlough.

Oude.

Messrs. W. A. Forbes, for the unexpired portion of his Furlough and S. N. Martin for three years.

In addition to the above, three Furloughs have been allotted up to this date on Medical Certificate, viz. :—

Messrs. G. H. M. Ricketts	...	} For three years.
E. C. Craster and	...	
H. Monckton	...	

CECIL BRADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

Foreign Department.

No. 801.

Fort William, the 25th February 1859.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. J. Griffiths, 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Derajat, in the Panjaub.

No. 802.

Mr. H. P. Onslow, Officiating Collector of Customs at Bassein, received charge of his duties on the 15th, and not on the 2nd December last, as notified in General Order of the 28th idem, No. 4270.

No. 803.

The services of Lieutenant Colt and Lieutenant W. D. Bloxome, of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, doing duty with the Oudh Military Police, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 804.

Captain J. F. J. Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him in General Order, dated 27th August last, No. 2956.

No. 805.

The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant R. E. Oakes, of the Nagpore Survey, in General Order dated 20th October last, No. 3621, is to have effect from the 2nd September 1858.

No. 806.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Assistant Commissioner, Raichore Doab, has passed an examination in the Canarese language according to the Second Standard.

No. 807.

Mr. C. Davies, Extra Assistant, West Berar, has passed an examination in the Mahratta language.

R. SIMON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Financial Department.

No. 14 of 1859.

Fort William, the 21st February 1859.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information the Financial measures which have been resolved upon, in order to provide means for carrying on the Public Service in the coming Year 1859-60.

On the 16th of January 1857, a Five-per-Cent Loan was opened, in supersession of the Four-and-a-half-per-Cent Loan opened on the 30th of August 1856, which had been found, in the then state of the Money Market, not to afford sufficient inducement to Capitalists. On the 30th of April 1857, the Financial position of the Government of India was excellent. The Annual deficit which had been experienced for several years, and which in 1853-54 had amounted to Rupees 211 Lacs, chiefly in consequence of the great extension in late years of Public Works, was reduced for the Year 1856-57 to the small sum of Rupees 18 Lacs, and this Financial restoration had been accomplished without the stoppage of those great works of material improvement of which India is so much in need. But as the Government had raised but a small amount in the way of Loan, after the closing of the Five-per-Cent Public Works' Loan in October 1856, the Cash Balances in India had fallen so low that the opening of an effectively drawing Loan had become indispensable.

In May 1857 the Revolt of the Bengal Native Army broke out, and it became necessary by adequate measures both in India and at Home, to provide the means of making those extraordinary exertions by which, under the blessing of Providence, the Indian Empire has been saved, and tranquillity has been restored.

The Government at Home undertook all the charges which had to be met at Home, both the ordinary Home charges of each year, and the extraordinary Home charges which the despatch to India of a large English Force, and the provision of an immense supply of the Munitions of War, (a vast quantity of which had been lost or destroyed,) rendered necessary: and it assisted the Indian Exchequer, at the moment of greatest pressure, by the remittance of a Million Sterling in Bullion. These objects were met by the issue at Home of temporary debentures to the amount of Eight Millions Sterling. The Government of India had the task of providing for the main part of the extraordinary War charges, which of course had to be disbursed in India; and for the Barrack Accommodation of many thousand additional Europeans; as also for the restoration of the Treasure which had been plundered; and this it had to do, when nearly all the Revenues of one of the Local Governments had been swept away.

The Five-per-Cent Loan, which would have been adequate for ordinary wants and in ordinary times, was found to be inadequate at this time of extreme pressure. Accordingly it was necessary to induce Capitalists to come to the assistance of the State, by an enhancement of the terms; and the Governor General in Council resolved to borrow at Six-per-Cent.

He was aware that this could not be done without in some degree affecting injuriously those Holders of the Paper of former Loans, who had not purchased for purposes of permanent investment: but this is the condition of all such Holders of Government Stock in all Countries, whenever a great exigency forces upon the State the necessity of raising a large sum in a limited time. The Governor General in Council, however, was desirous to save such Holders from loss, as far as that could be done consistently with the paramount object in view. Therefore, instead of simply opening a Six-per-Cent Loan, which would have brought down the price of Four and Five per Cent Paper to a low point, he threw open the existing Five-per-Cent Loan to subscriptions half in Cash, and half in Four-per-Cent Paper. This arrangement for many months answered the purpose, the market price of the Paper of former Loans was but little affected by the operation; and the expectations of Government were fully met by large and regular subscriptions through the medium of the then existing Holders of Four-per-Cent Stock, or those who purchased of them for the express purpose of subscribing to the Loan. From the opening of this conversion Loan to the present time upwards of Eight Crores have been paid in in Cash.

Latterly, however, whether from the partial exhaustion of such Holders of Four-per-Cent Paper as are able and willing to convert it, or to sell it at such a price as will induce the Capitalist to buy it for the purpose of conversion, or from some other cause, this conversion process has failed to afford the income which in the present temporary exigency is necessary for the Public Service. For many weeks past the subscriptions to the conversion Loan have fallen to less than half what they were; and they have shewn no prospect of improvement.

In this state of things, the Government of India, having the Public Service to provide for, had no choice but to adopt some change of measure by which it could hope to obtain the requisite funds before the Cash Balances should become exhausted. The Governor General in Council did not doubt that the rate of Six-per-Cent, which Government were paying, was ample Interest to induce the Capitalist to subscribe. But it was apparent that from some cause or other, the requisite funds, even at that rate, could no longer be procured exclusively through the medium of Holders of Four-per-Cent Stock. There was therefore nothing to be done but to look for subscriptions either through the medium of some other class, or from Capitalists generally.

In this state of things the Governor General in Council resolved, on the 26th of January last, to adopt a new arrangement in respect to the open Loan, from the commencement of the approaching Financial year. Accordingly he gave notice of the closing on the 30th of April next of the Four-per-Cent conversion arrangement. By this warning all remaining Holders of that Stock for whose benefit it may be to take advantage of that arrangement will still have full opportunity of so doing. Up to the end of the Current Commercial Year, Holders of Four-per-Cent Paper will still have it in their power, on subscribing to the open Loan, to obtain Six-per-Cent for the Cash subscribed.

In order to throw open the door, in some manner, to the general Capitalist, Treasury Bills, bearing a somewhat lower rate of Interest, were issued; and the Governor General in Council, looking to the very large extraordinary expenditure which must still remain to be incurred in the coming year, made application to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India for assistance in the way of Billion Remittances from Home, to the extent of Three Millions Sterling.

It had been the wish of the Governor General in Council to await the answer of the Secretary of State which may be expected by the 1st of May; as also to allow time to show practically what may be expected as the result of the above-mentioned measures, before determining upon the course to be adopted on the 1st of May for the service of the coming year. But the late fluctuations in the Stock Market, though the manifest result of an unfounded and happily short-lived panic, and the representations of the Mercantile Community, who are of opinion that in the present state of the Market uncertainty as to the future Financial operations of Government would be a great evil, have induced His Excellency in Council to anticipate the determination of this question, and to announce at once the arrangement which it is his intention to make in India for the service of the Year 1859-60.

Reductions in the present enormous War Charges will be made as early and to as great an extent as may be safe. Measures will be taken for the permanent increase of the Indian Revenues as largely as may be consistent with sound policy. But the full benefit of these operations will not be felt in 1859-60.

The Governor General in Council hereby announces that the amount of money for which he will look to the Indian Market to be raised by Loan in order to provide for the service of 1859-60, is Five Crores of Rupees. When this amount shall have been realized, the Loan of 1859-60 will be closed, and no further Loan will be opened in India during that year.

In pursuance of the principle adopted on the 20th of July 1857, the Loan to be opened on the 1st May next will be a Five-and-a-Half-per-Cent Loan, to which subscriptions will be receivable in Cash or half in Cash and half in Five-per-Cent Paper.

If this Loan should not produce the required amount, the Governor General in Council will recommend to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State that the deficiency should be supplied from England. No Loan carrying a higher rate of Interest will be opened in India in the course of the year 1859-60, unless under instructions from the Home Government.

The issue of Treasury Bills, on the terms notified on the 26th of January 1859, will be closed on 30th of April; a new issue of Treasury Bills will be notified from the 1st of May, bearing Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pie per Centum per diem.

The sum which may be received upon these Notes will not be counted as a part of the Five Crores which the Government desire to raise by Loan.

No. 15.

The 1st March 1859.

Mr. J. L. Lushington assumed charge of the Office of Civil Auditor at Madras on the 14th ultimo.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Military Department.*Port William, 1st March 1859.*

No. 264 of 1859.—The following Notification, from the Public Works Department, is published in General Orders :—

No. 39, of 25th February 1859.—Appointment.—Lieutenant F. C. Taylor, of the 20th Madras Native Infantry, now doing duty with the Madras Sappers in Pegu, and whose services were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department in General Order by the Governor General, No. 615, of the 4th January last, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, and posted to Hyderabad. He will proceed to join as soon as relieved from his present charge.

No. 265 of 1859.—The following Notifications, from the Foreign Department, are published in General Orders :—

No. 682, dated 23rd February 1859.—Major J. G. Stephen is permitted to resign his appointment as Divisional Commandant in the Oudh Military Police.

No. 684.—Dr. T. Murray, in Medical charge of the Mhair Regiment, is granted an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, for twelve days, from the 2nd to the 13th January, in addition to the two months granted to him in Orders of the 10th November last, No. 4471.

No. 266 of 1859.—Kote Duffadar Meer Jateaz Ali and Duffadar Mann Khan of the Ramguri Irregular Cavalry, are promoted to the Rank of Ressaidar and Naib Ressaidar respectively. Their promotion to the Rank of Ressaidar announced in Government General Order No. 1727, of 28th December 1858, is hereby cancelled.

No. 267 of 1859.—Lieutenant T. C. Wharton, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, having been appointed to an Ensigncy in Her Majesty's 97th Foot, is permitted to resign his Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

No. 268 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his arrival on the date specified :—

	<i>Date of Arrival at Bombay.</i>
Captain A. Grant, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on leave for fifteen months,* from the 25th September 1857.	13th December 1858.

No. 269 of 1859.—Errata.—In General Order by the Governor General, dated Allahabad 3rd November 1858, No. 472, granting Rewards to certain men of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry—

<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
Ressaidar Mahomed Abdul Khan.	Ressaidar Mahomed Abdoullah Khan.
Naib Ressaidar Shah Dil.	Naib Ressaidar Shadil Khan.
Sowar Lungar Sing.	Sowar Sungur Khan.
Order Books to be corrected accordingly.	

No. 270 of 1859.—The following Orders issued by the Resident and 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed :—

No. 15, dated 26th January 1859.—With advertisement to the foregoing,* directing Lieutenant F. J. Innes, Officiating Adjutant 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to do duty as Adjutant with the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, until further orders.

No. 19, dated 31st January 1859.—Confirming the Regimental Order by Lieutenant Teed, 2nd in Command 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 16th January 1859, assuming Command of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, consequent on the death of Captain McKinnon, Commandant.

No. 20, of 31st January 1859.—Confirming the following Orders by Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force, dated Camp Chichamba, 16th January 1859, directing Captain Dun, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, in addition to his Regimental duties from that date, consequent on Captain Roseason, Brigade Major Hyderabad Contingent, being incapacitated from the performance of his duties by a wound received in action.

Dated Camp Jintoor, 21st January 1859.—Directing Staff Surgeon Mackenzie to assume Medical Charge of the Detachment 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under the Command of Lieutenant Stewart, from the 16th instant, and of the Head Quarters and Wing 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, from the 18th instant, the date of Assistant Surgeon Reed's departure to Hingolee.

No. 22, of 31st January 1859.—Approving the following Order by Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent and Berar Field Force, dated Camp Jintoor, 23rd January 1859, directing Lieutenant J. W. Sinclair, 2nd in Command 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, who reported his arrival in Camp, to officiate as Commandant 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, from that date until further orders.

By the 1st Assistant Resident.

No. 20, of 2nd February 1859.—Confirming the Regimental Order by Captain Scott, Commanding 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated Camp Loonar, 21st January 1859, directing Lieutenant Jameson to act as Second in Command, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence of Lieutenant Sinclair, 2nd in Command 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, appointed to the temporary Command of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 271 of 1859.—Errata.—In the 9th paragraph of the letter from Lieutenant Baker, Commandant of Cavalry, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, No. 88, dated 27th September 1858, published in General Order by the Governor General, dated Allahabad 23rd October 1858, No. 492, and in the General Order by the Governor General, No. 493, of the same date, for Trooper "Nuttur Sing" read Trooper Ghulab Sing.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 272 of 1859.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 11, of the 2nd instant, forwarding a Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Culpee, on the 24th May 1858. This report was only received by Government in the Military Department, on the 8th instant.

In publishing it the Governor General in Council desires to take the opportunity of thanking Sir Hugh Rose, and the Officers and men engaged in the operations, for the complete success with which these were attended.

No. 11.

FROM THE DEPT. ADJT. GENL. OF THE ARMY,

TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA, MILY. DEPT.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter dated the 19th ultimo, No. 8, I have now the honor by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a Despatch from Major General Sir H. Rose, K. C. B., detailing the operations attending the capture of Culpee, dated the 22nd June last, but which has only now reached Head Quarters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS' CAMP }
Lucknow; }
2nd February 1859. }

FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, K. C. B.,
Commanding F. D. A. and Field Forces,

TO MAJOR GENERAL SIR WM. MANSFIELD, K. C. B.,
Chief of the Staff of the Army in India.

Dated Gwalior, 22nd June 1858.

SIR,

In reporting to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, my operations against Culpee, it is my duty in justice to the unvarying devotion and discipline of the Troops under my Command, to state the new and very serious difficulties which beset them after leaving Jhansi. They had to contend, not only against the Rebel Army, fighting as usual with all the advantages on their side of very superior numbers, and knowledge of the ground, but they had to encounter also a new antagonist, a Bengal Sun, at its

maximum of heat. This formidable ally of the Rebel cause was more dangerous than the Rebels themselves; its summer blaze made havoc amongst Troops, especially Europeans, who already exhausted by months of over-fatigue, and want of sleep, by continued night-watchings, and night-marches, were often exposed to its rays, manœuvring or fighting as at Kouch, from sunrise to sunset.

At Kouch, the Thermometer was 115°; before Culpee 118° in the shade, and on the march to Gwalior, it burst in an Officer's tent at 130°.

Her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, less injured than any other Corps, to Sun, because just arrived in India, suffered the most from it. Besides the twelve men, of a weak Wing of this Regiment, killed in their ranks by the Sun, at Kouch, a great many more had to go into the Field Hospital, sick from sun-stroke; and the whole Wing was more or less affected by it.

The number of Officers and men in the sick list, all of whom had to be carried, on the march, in Dhoolies, increased with each day's operations, and in proportion as I was deprived of fighting men, the difficulties of taking care of the sick, and transporting them in continued marches increased. Whilst my Force suffered so much from sun-stroke, they were deprived in a great measure of its antidote, water. Between Jhansi and Culpee, we found no streams; all was well water; the wells, which are neither numerous nor abundant, being of extraordinary depth, as we approached the Jumna, which increased the difficulties of obtaining water.

Forage also was as scant as water.

The scarcity of these two essentials hurt the efficiency of the Cavalry, and the Transport, at the very time that they were both urgently required—the first against the Rebel Cavalry, whose numbers and organization made them unusually enterprising; and the latter, for the numerous and daily-increasing sick.

The scarcity of water had another disadvantage; it prevented concentration of my Force, when the strength of the enemy, and my difficulties rendered it necessary for a rapid advance against Culpee.

The Enfield Rifles had made up a good deal, for my inferiority in numbers; that advantage, however, no longer now existed. The heat and other causes, had had such an effect on the ammunition of the Rifles, that their loading becoming difficult, and their fire uncertain, the men lost confidence in their arms.

The above were some of the Military disadvantages of my position. They were increased by Political causes.

The inhabitants of the valley of the Jumna were the most disaffected my Force had yet met with. They had been under Rebel rule, and had never felt the influence of British Power since the commencement of the insurrection. Every village had its one or two Mahratta Pundits, who had made a most successful propaganda in favor of Nana Sahib as Peishwa. The villagers did good service to the Rebels, by betraying to them our Daks and movements, as well as some carts, when their drivers, on account of the exhausted state of their cattle, could not keep their place in the Column, or sought water at a distance from the road.

The Rebels had another great source of strength. They fought their best because they were defending Culpee, their best fortified stronghold in Central and Western India and only Arsenal full of warlike stores and ammunition. Culpee, on the right bank of the Jumna, in the hands of the Rebels, prevented the concentration of the British Armies of the West, with those of the East of India; exposed to attack, from the line of the Jumna, the Army engaged in operations against the insurgents in the Doab, the line of the Ganges; Oudh; and Rohilcund; and so long as Culpee was Rebel, so long had it the enemy in their power to say that the East and West of India might be British, but that the pivot of its centre was theirs.

Whilst so many drawbacks weakened me, the enemy, physically speaking was, unusually, strong. They were under three leaders of considerable influence,

Rao Sahib, a nephew of Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Ranees of Jhansi. The high descent of the Ranees, her unbounded liberality to her Troops, and retainers, and her fortitude which no reverses could shake, rendered her an influential and dangerous adversary. The Rebel Army was composed of the Gwalior Contingent, the finest men, best drilled and organized, Native Troops of all arms in India; other mutinous Bengal Infantry Regiments, such as the 52nd; Rebel Cavalry from Kotah; and a chosen band of Vaisnavs, the whole reinforced by the Force of all Arms of the Nawab of Banda, comprising a great deal of mutinous Bengal Cavalry, of which the 5th Irregulars, dressed in their red uniforms formed a part. All the Sepoy Regiments kept up, carefully, their English equipment and organization; the words of command for drill, grand rounds, &c., were given, as we could hear, at night, in English.

The numerous difficulties of my situation above recited, were rendered more grave by a series of accidents which occurred in the 2nd Brigade, over which I had no control, and which embarrassed my operations.

I wished to follow up the enemy and attack him, as rapidly as possible, whilst still suffering under his reverse at Kouch. For this purpose I marched from Kouch, immediately after the action with the 1st Brigade, directing the 2nd Brigade to follow me, at one day's interval, on account of the scarcity of water and forage on the line of march.

A result of this advance was my occupation of the village and strong Fort of Hurdow, one march from Kouch, which the enemy had abandoned in their retreat, and the surrender of its Chief, one of the most influential adherents of Nana Sahib.

But a further rapid movement to the front was prevented by Brigadier Stewart's reporting to me from Kouch, that he had been unable to march from that place, as I had directed, in consequence of a storm of rain having rendered the tents too heavy for Transport. The Brigade was delayed three days at Kouch.

Other tactical plans of mine were frustrated by similar obstacles.

My original instructions were to take Culpee. I was subsequently directed to make my appearance on some point of the right bank of the Jumna, to effect a communication with Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, Commanding a Column of the Bengal Army, who was ordered to co-operate with me against Culpee from the left bank of the Jumna, for the purpose of receiving from him a supply of ammunition for the Siege of Culpee, to make good the large amount which my Force had expended in the Sieges of Chandoroy and Jhansi.

I had written to Colonel Maxwell that I would be on the Jumna, a few miles below Culpee, on the 14th of May: this letter never reached him. The communications with this Officer, and the left bank of the Jumna were hazardous, and were only effected by Spies, in disguise, who conveyed our letters in the heels or soles of their sandals, or in quills in their mouths.

The information which I had collected on the road, and a reconnoissance made by Lieutenant Colonel Gall, H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, with his usual skill, confirmed all I had the honor to state in my report of the action at Kouch as to the enemy's elaborate lines of defences for the protection of Culpee on the main road from Kouch to that Fortress.

I could not have concentrated a force, on account of the want of water, against these defences. I determined, therefore, to turn them, to break off, to the right, from the high road from Orays to Culpee, march to the Jumna, to the village of Golowlee, about 6 miles below Culpee, effect a communication from thence with Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and then my right resting on the Jumna, and covered by the flank fire of Colonel Maxwell's Batteries and Riflemen from the other bank of the Jumna, advance up its right bank, against Culpee. The Fort of Culpee,

and the part of the Town, facing my advance, to be well shelled before the attack.

The Jumna is fordable at Golowlee; it stands in the Nullahs running down to the Jumna, just outside the dangerous labyrinth of ravines which surround Culpee.

My march to Golowlee was, with the exception of a few bad and unbridged Nullahs, over a table land, from which, during the Monsoon the waters shed into the ravines.

To mislead the enemy, and mark this movement, I directed the 2nd Brigade to close up to Orays from Kouch, and following the high road to Culpee, take up a position at the village of Banda. This plan was foiled by the Brigade's losing its way, and instead of going to Banda, making a double march, and following me to Susalee. Their long exposure to the Sun, in this protracted march, caused a great many casualties, and the general prostration of the Brigade; Brigadier Stewart, and the whole of his Staff, forming part of the Sick List.

It was important to keep the appointment I had made with Colonel Maxwell to be on the Jumna, on the 14th instant. But the 2nd Brigade could not, on account of its sickness, co-operate with me; and it would have been hazardous to go too far away from it, weak as it was, especially as the enemy, aware, as I learnt, of the sickness in my Camp, and of our difficulties, had concentrated all their Cavalry, with Infantry and guns, from their bivouacs in the villages round Culpee, for the purpose of unceasingly harassing my force, in its separated state, by making attacks feigned and real; falling on parties going for water, wood, grass &c.; part of their tactics being to force my Troops to be exposed, at the hottest time of the day, in large numbers to the sun, which they knew was fatal to Europeans.

In giving assistance to my 2nd Brigade, I had to be careful that I did not reduce the 1st by too much exposure to Sun, to the same state of inefficiency.

To meet all these obligations and difficulties, I delayed one day at Etowa to give a rest to the 2nd Brigade at Susalee, and detaching all my carriage, for the sick, to their assistance, and calling off the attention of the enemy from them, by a diversion in an opposite direction Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, who had succeeded Brigadier Stewart in the Command of the 2nd Brigade, brought it up to the 1st, on the night of the 14th instant, without molestation.

A few hours afterwards, I marched with the 1st Brigade, and Major Orr's Force for Golowlee, which I reached with no other opposition than an attack on the baggage by the Rebel Cavalry, concealed in a ravine; they were put to flight by a Troop of the 14th, which in anticipation of an ambuscade, I had sent to reinforce the rear guard. In this march we crossed the high road from Jullalpoor to Culpee. I directed Major Orr to drive in a strong picket of the enemy of all Arms, posted on this road between us and Culpee; halt afterwards on the road; cover the march of my rear guard to Golowlee; and then encamp at the village of Tehree, near the road, for the purpose of watching it, keeping up my communication with the 2nd Brigade, and assisting it, in its march, during the night of the 15th to Dijaconda, a village near Tehree.

On my arrival at Golowlee, I despatched two of the Hyderabad Cavalry across the Jumna, to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, who was about thirty miles off on the other side of it, requesting him to move up to the River immediately.

I also ordered two Pontoon rafts, which I had brought with great trouble from Poona, to be floated, by sun-set, on the Jumna, for communication with Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and transport of the ammunition for my Force. The Rebels had destroyed or taken to Culpee all the boats on the river.

One of the most important of my instructions was now carried out. My Force had marched from Bombay to the Jumna, and had effected an union with the Bengal Army; the immediate result of which was

a combined operation of Bengal and Bombay Troops against Culpee.

The advanced guard and centre of the 2nd Brigade reached Diapora, on the morning of the 15th without opposition, but its rear guard, under Major Forbes, which I had strongly re-

No. 1 Enclosure.
Major Forbes' Report.

reinforced had hardly left Etowa, when it was vigorously attacked by about 1000 or 1200 Cavalry, besides Infantry, and Guns. The enclosed Report from Major Forbes shows how successfully he repulsed, aided by Major Orr, the enemy, with loss; and brought, safely, the long and helpless line of baggage, over difficult ground, to the Camp at Diapora. I beg to mention, specially, Major Forbes for this good service. Having received at Golowlee a report that Major Forbes was hard-pressed, and hearing a heavy cannonade in his direction, I marched with the Troops, detailed in the margin, to his assistance. The urgency of the case alone made me undertake this

1 Troop B. H. A.
3 Troop 14th Lt. Dragoons
1 Troop Hyd. Cavly.
2 Guns No. 4 L. F. B.
25th and 26th Regt. N.I.

operation, as I foresaw that the suffocating heat of the sun must strike down a large portion of my Force. I galloped on, and found that Major Forbes had reached Diapora; but that the enemy, baffled in their attempt to cut off the rear guard, had taken ground to the left, and reinforced by three or four Battalions from Culpee, who were now swarming out of the ravines, was preparing, firing heavily to storm the village of Mutha, which Lieutenant Colonel Campbell had judiciously occupied from Diapora, for which I beg to make special mention of him. For if the enemy were in possession of Mutha, the Camp at Diapora would no longer have been tenable. A large body of Cavalry, deployed across the road from Etowa to Muttra, were approaching in support of the Infantry. The Officer Commanding in Mutha, felt himself so hard-pressed that he had given orders for evacuating it. The enemy were pressing forwards. I immediately gave orders to the Troops who were retiring, to re-occupy the village, and hold it at any price, ordering up in their support, at a trot, the 1 Troop Horse Artillery, and the 4 of No. 4 Light Field Battery, a Troop of the 14th and the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, with two Companies of Hyderabad Infantry, and the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Lightfoot placed the Artillery skilfully, on the left of Mutha, the accurate fire of their shrapnel and round shot broke the Rebel Cavalry, and drove them from their position in support of the Infantry, who still held the deep and twisting ravines in front of Mutha. I directed Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Artillery Hyderabad Contingent, to post four 6-pounders on the right of Mutha, and burst shrapnel just over the heads of the Rebels in the ravines; this he did with his usual skill and devotion, under a heavy fire of the enemy's Riflemen so effectually, that the Rebels who were suffering from the admirable fire of Her Majesty's 71st, who still had some of the better sort of ammunition, retired from their ambushes, the main body down the ravines, a few across country to Culpee, the 71st making killing practice at the latter, at 700 or 800 yards. I did not pursue, because fresh exertion in the sun, and in most difficult ground, would have been fatal to men, the greater part of whom had been marching all night, and engaged all day in fearful heat. My game was a witting one, and I abstained carefully from playing that of my adversary, which was to disorganize and prostrate my Force by continued exposure to sun. I never yielded an inch to the enemy's attacks; but, on the other hand, husbanded the strength and health of my men for one great combat for Culpee. As it was, the intense heat made havoc amongst my Troops, Officers as well as men. Upwards of 200 out of less than 400 men of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry fell out of the ranks on the line of march, struck by sun. This gallant Regiment

suffered as much — Europeans from sun, the constitutions of the men having been weakened by scurvy. Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, fell struck, it was feared mortally, by sun-stroke; he recovered partially, and with the unyielding resolution which characterized the conduct of the Force, resumed his duties under fire. Having provided for the protection of Mutha, I returned with the detachments of the 1st Brigade to Golowlee.

The enemy, the same day, in order either to prevent me from giving support to the 2nd Brigade, or hoping to beat the 1st Brigade weakened by the reinforcements which I took from it, reinforced strongly their lines of out-posts in the ravines, and supporting them with guns, and masses, at a distance, menaced and kept up a heavy fire on my position, at Golowlee, from the Jumna to the village of Rehree, against which latter place they advanced with a thick chain of skirmishers.

Brigadier Stuart, Commanding the 1st Brigade, at Golowlee, and Captain Hare, Commanding at Rehree, met the attack with vigor; the former answered the enemy's cannonade so effectually with his mortars and guns, that they retired. Captain Hare repulsed the enemy's advance, and following them up took a tops of trees in advance of his position, in which they had concentrated a force. I beg to make special mention of both these Officers for their conduct on this occasion.

The enemy having shown signs of fortifying a high ridge opposite my right front, about half way between Golowlee and Culpee, I had a Battery of two 8-inch Mortars constructed in front of my right, which shelled with good effect the ridge and the ravines near it.

The next day, the 17th instant, after noon, the enemy again attacked the 2nd Brigade at Diapora, and was repulsed, with loss as it appears by an extract of a Report from Lieutenant Colonel Campbell enclosed.

Colonel Maxwell, leaving his column of the strength, as detailed in the margin, to march to a position opposite Culpee, came on to me at Golowlee, when I communicated to him my plan of attack, and gave him the requisite directions. Part of his Column had been detached from him, but was expected back.

I have already had the honor to state the outline of my plan of attack. Its details were as follows:

Colonel Maxwell was to construct, on the opposite bank of the Jumna, Mortar Batteries; one to shell, vigorously, the "Fort of Culpee" and blow up, if possible, the powder magazines in it, destroying also the defences of the Fort facing my position at Golowlee; another to shell the part of the Town fronting the same way, so as to prevent the enemy from holding these localities in force, when I attacked them; another Mortar Battery to be placed lower down the Jumna and opposite the village of Rehree. Rehree stands on the edge of the small sandy plain bordered by the Jumna, which is situated between the bell of ravines and Culpee. The enemy had a force, and a Battery in Rehree for the purpose of sweeping off my right column of attack, when it debouched from the ravines against Culpee, and preventing its occupying the "Sandy Plain" which was an important point for me, because, once in possession of it, my right flank resting on the Jumna, I could bring up all my Artillery through the pass through the ravines, and concentrate from the "Sandy Plain" a vertical and horizontal fire, on the part of Culpee which I wished to attack. I wished Rehree, the ravines and ground about it, to be destroyed, and made untenable by fire from the opposite bank.

These Batteries were to shell their "objectifs" for 20 hours before, and during the advance against Culpee.

Riflemen and Field Guns were to be stationed opposite the "Sandy Plain" on the other, the left bank of the Jumna and clear its right bank, and the "Sandy Plain" of the enemy.

I hoped to beat the Rebel Army in one decisive action. I felt certain that if I routed them, they would not, with the fate of "Jhansi" and "Sohais" before their eyes, have the heart to shut themselves up in the Fort, and become the victims of an investment. At the same time, it was evident that to take by storm, such tremendous ground, if well defended, as the ravines surrounding Culpoe, every yard of which was a dangerous obstacle and an ambush, was no ordinary operation, particularly under the various difficulties of my situation, previously enumerated.

Whilst, with my right, the 1st Brigade, I attacked Culpoe by its left, I intended to make a strong feint against the right of the enemy, to be converted into a real attack, if feasible, with my left, the 2nd Brigade, along the Julalpoor and Culpoe Road, Major Orr's Force in Tehree keeping up the communication between the two Brigades, and assisting both as required.

Fresh difficulties compelled me to modify this plan. Some few days must elapse before the Mortar Batteries on the left, the opposite bank of the Jumna, could be ready. The wells of the villages where the Hyderabad Field Force, and the 2nd Brigade were stationed, began to fail. The sick from sun-stroke could not have the water which was necessary for their treatment; Troop horses and baggage animals died from drought. My left, the 2nd Brigade, was exposed, sickly as it was, to constant attack. Concentration and abundance of water were the only remedies for these fresh embarrassments. On the morning of the 19th I brought the 2nd Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force from Diapoor and Tehree, to my Camp on the Jumna.

The enemy continued their tactics of harassing unceasingly my Troops, and forcing them into the sun; large bodies of Cavalry hanging on my position, retiring when attacked, but ready to fall on escorts, which I was obliged to send to a distance for forage, the want of which was the cause of serious losses. Out of 80 men of the 14th Light Dragoons, forming part of one forage escort, seventeen were brought back to the Camp in dhoolies after only two hours' exposure to sun.

This prostration of more than half a body of men by sun, after two hours' mere marching; and a similar amount of sun-sickness in the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, on the march to Mutha, give a correct estimate of the sanitary state of my Force before Culpoe; that state was dangerous. The prostration of the whole Force had become a matter of arithmetical calculation. So many hours sun laid low so many men. I had, weakened by every sort of difficulty, to conquer the greatest stake in the campaign, against the greatest odds; half of my Troops sickly; every man of them ailing, to say nothing of a very numerous and daily increasing Sick List, crowded into tents, where the Thermometer stood 118° in the shade. To compare small things to great, myself and my Force were suffering under two evils, which have overcome the greatest Armies, under the most successful Generals, sickness and climate.

This view of the case was borne out by an official letter which I received at this time from Dr. Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, a Gentleman, who is distinguished by his cool and correct judgment.

The object of Dr. Arnott's letter was to make known to me the critical state of the health of the Central India Field Force. Dr. Arnott showed that the great proportion of it, Officers as well as men, beginning with my personal and divisional Staff were ill; that the health of all was so weakened by the continual hardship and over-fatigue of an arduous campaign, that it was fast succumbing under Sun; finally, that if the operations against Culpoe were to be protracted, the whole Force might be prostrated.

I knew this and a good deal more. I knew that from the commencement my Force had been engaged in

operations on a scale, for which, according to Military Rules, and in former times in India, three or four times their number were considered necessary.

In a quiet Garrison to be on guard every other day is held to be too much for a Soldier's health; but my men, for months had been making the strongest physical exertions, with broken sleep, or no sleep at all, watching the camp in unknown and hostile districts, against surprise, half the night, and marching the other half to avoid sun; then often all day, without a rest, fighting, or on the rear guard, or on reconnoissances, or escorts, under a burning sun. The weakness of numbers of my Force did not allow of the Relief which according to the rules of the Service, are considered indispensable, even in Peace.

In my long march, from the West to the Centre of India, the hardships of the service were not lightened by good roads. On the contrary, country tracks and unbridged nullahs, with very few exceptions, were my communications. The consequences of this was that one deep Nullah, often, detaining 1½, baggage, guns, and rear guard for hours, the Transport and Troops employed were exposed to all the bad effects of a protracted march in Sun. Bad roads and an unorganized system of transport and supply, were also the cause that the rations, notwithstanding the best endeavours of the Commissariat, were at times in arrears, and that the Troops, on those occasions performed hard duties, or fought a day on insufficient nourishment.

The evil of the numerical strength of the Force being far too small for the extent of its operations (the Government was unable to complete it to the strength intended, on account of the necessities of the time,) was increased subsequently by that strength being constantly diminished by casualties in the field, and by a large and daily-increasing Sick List. The details of Recruits who joined me, did not make good these vacancies; and it became necessary to weaken, still more, my Field Force, at a time when every man of it was urgently required, by leaving a Garrison at Jhansi, consisting of a Wing of the 3rd Europeans; six Companies of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry; half a Battery of 9-pounders and a proportionate amount of Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Liddle, one of my best superior Officers.

I beg leave to apologize for the length of these details. But it is right that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief should know the reasons in their fullest extent, which compelled me to reinforce myself with part of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell's Force; that His Excellency should know also, what the Troops, whom I had the honor to command, bore for the cause of their Queen and Country, and how they bore it. I have the satisfaction to report that these noble Soldiers, whose successes were never shocked by a reverse, with a discipline which was as enduring as their courage, never proffered one complaint. They fell in their ranks struck down by Sun, and exhausted by fatigue; but they would not increase the anxieties of their General, or belie their devotion by a complaint. No matter how great their exhaustion, or how deep their short sleep, they always sprang to my call to arms, with the heartiest good will. To think of yielding or retreating would have been ignominy.

All felt that physical strength might fail, but that the spirit and discipline of British Soldiers never could. They were often too ill to march, but their devotion made them fight. It is almost superfluous to add that Troops animated by so high a sense of duty were sober, orderly, and most respectful to their Officers. There was less crime in my Camp than in Garrison.

When I speak of springing to their arms, I ought to make special mention of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, for the admirable order and celerity with which their in-lying and out-lying picquets mounted on the frequent occasions when I turned them out, on alarms, or sudden attacks of the enemy. Their videttes and patrols also were always watchful and intelligent.

My first, and most important instructions were to take Culpee. There were two ways of doing so, either by one decisive action, or a protracted operation.

In either case, I required reinforcements. The fight for Culpee was sure to be an obstinate, perhaps a desperate struggle. I should have compromised the whole spirit of my most important instructions, and the success of the British cause in India, if I had attempted that struggle with a Force, whose health was such as I have described it, and had neglected to reinforce it with a portion of the gallant Troops, who, fresh and unimpaired in vigour, were only separated from me by the Junna.

A check before Culpee in the advanced state of the hot season, and the rains close at hand, would have resuscitated rebellion throughout India, compromised the safety of Cawnpore, exposed to a flank, or rear attack the extensive line of operations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and lit the torch of rebellion in the Deccan, and the Southern Mahrattas, full of ill-disposed Arabs and Kohillas, and partizans of Nana Sahib, as Peshwa.

Under the influence of these important considerations, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell to send across the Junna, to my Camp the reinforcements detailed in the enclosed Report from that Officer; they arrived at my Head Quarters at Golowlee on the night of the 20th instant.

The Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my Force, was of opinion that the peculiar circumstances justified my bringing the reinforcements across the Junna. I was relieved, therefore, from any political objection to the step. The result proved its necessity. A day or two after the arrival of the reinforcements in my Camp, the Camel Corps, the principal reinforcement, saved, by their timely aid, my right, the key of my position, from a disaster, in a desperate and general attack on it, on the 23rd of May; and that success was followed by a conquering advance of my whole line from the Junna to my extreme left; the total rout of the enemy, and the capture, next day, of Culpee, with all its Artillery and rich Arsenal.

On the morning of the 20th, I made a reconnoissance on the left bank of the Junna, and selected a position for a Battery of 8-inch Mortars, at the village of Russulpoor, to batter the village of Rehree, &c., as already stated.

On the 22nd instant this Battery was ready, as well as one of four 10-inch Mortars opposite the Fort, and another of two 8-inch Mortars, opposite the Town and Cuckerry, in which latter place Rao Sahib, the Nawab of Banda, and the Rancee of Jhansi were reported to be stationed with a large body of Infantry and Guns. A Division of 9-pounder guns, and a Company of Her Majesty's 88th were stationed at Russulpoor against Rehree, and the "Sandy Plain" on the opposite bank.

The enemy were now exposed to my attack of their left flank from Golowlee and to a cross vertical and horizontal fire, into the same flank and their rear from the other side of the Junna.

I had hardly returned to Camp, on the 20th, before the enemy again advanced, covered by a very thick chain of skirmishers, through the ravines, and attacked with much determination my right flank. The pickets were immediately reinforced by four Companies of the 86th, two Companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, and three 9-pounders.

The reinforcements had not joined me; and the Mortar Batteries on the other side of the Junna were not ready to cover my advance; the heat was at its maximum; and I had fixed the 23rd instant for the

general attack of the enemy's positions and of Culpee. I did not therefore play the game of my adversary by allowing myself to be drawn into a general action under disadvantageous circumstances, but directed the pickets merely to maintain their ground, which they did steadily and gallantly, under the able command of Major Stewart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, until the enemy were beat back.

The casualties in this day's partial affair were four Officers, and forty Rank and File. Lieutenant Jerome, 86th, severely wounded, and Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry, struck down by sun, led their Companies with the same high Military spirit for which they have been specially mentioned on former occasions.

On the 21st instant, I received information that the Rebel Army intended to make a general attack on my position, at Golowlee at 8 A. M., the next day; that they had sworn a religious oath on the waters of the Junna, a sacred River, that they would drive my Force into the Junna and destroy it, or die, and that afterwards, they would move Southwards against General Whitlock; that large quantities of opium had been issued to the Troops for the purpose of making them fight desperately.

The positions occupied by my force were as follows:—

The right flank, facing the left of Culpee, rested on the ravines running down to the Junna; in these ravines stood the village of Soorowlee, and Golowlee. Both these villages were connected and held by strong pickets and prevented my right being turned.

Half of the 1st Brigade, my right flank, was encamped perpendicularly to the Junna, facing the belt of ravines, and the left front of Culpee, on the table land, immediately outside the belt.

The remainder of the 1st Brigade facing the continuation of the belt of ravines, which took a sweep onward, and the 2nd Brigade and Hyderabad Field Force, facing the table land or plain stretching, from Golowlee across the road from Culpee to Juhulpoor, were thrown back "en potence." This ground was adapted to the movements of Artillery and Cavalry.

My whole front was well guarded by strong out-posts with advanced sentries in the ravines and pickets.

On the morning of the 22nd I made the following disposition of my Troops to resist the expected attack.

The pickets on the right front of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and 3rd Europeans were reinforced by the remainder of the 86th in skirmishing order; their right resting on the Junna. In support were three guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery, one Troop Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a Troop of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and four Companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Brigadier Stuart.

The pickets of the right centre were supported by the other half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, the remainder of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with the 21st Company Royal Engineers, the whole under Lieutenant Colonel Robertson.

My left centre, facing the plain and the village of Tehree, was guarded by No. 1 Bombay Troop Horse Artillery, supported by two Troops Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.

The Siege Guns, two 18-pounders, one 24-pounder and two 8-inch Howitzers, each of their flanks guarded by detachments of the 3rd Europeans, formed the centre, supported by the Wing of Her Majesty's 71st, one squadron of the 14th, a Troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry and Captain Field's Royal Artillery, 9-pounders.

The left was formed by the Camel Corps and No. 18 Light Field Battery, supported by a detachment of the Sikh Corps, the Hyderabad Field Force covering my extreme left.

Two Companies Her Majesty's 88th whose strength, although they had only been two or three days in my

No. 3 Barchura,
Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell's Report.

* 682 Camel Corps,
2 Companies 86th Regiment,
121 Sikh Battalion.

¹ This number includes, I believe, the Guns.

Camp, was already much weakened by sun casualties and four Companies of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry were left in the Camp for its protection.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A. M., on the 22nd of May, the enemy who continued their tactics of forcing my Troops to fight in the heat of the day were reported, by continued messages from my Videttes and outposts, to be advancing in great force from Culpce, and its environs towards the belt of ravines on my right, and along the Jullahpore and Culpce Road against my left.

Their left manœuvred so skilfully that they got under cover of broken ground into the ravines, without being perceived on the right; and Brigadier Stuart reported to me as I was posting the Siege Guns, that my right was no longer threatened.

The enemy's right, consisting of 1,300 or 1,400 Cavalry, supported by several Battalions of Infantry, and Horse Artillery 9-pounders, continuing their advance along the Jullahpore Road, brought their left shoulders up, when opposite the village of Tehree, in front of my centre, from whence they re-inforced strongly their pickets in the ravines opposite my right centre, and deploying their guns and Cavalry to the right menaced to out-flank and turn my right. I still felt the conviction that the enemy's real object of attack was my right; and that this ostentatious display of force against my left and the perfect stillness in the deep ravines on my right, were ruses to mislead me and induce me to weaken my right, by sending re-inforcements from it to my left, when they would have attacked with all their energy my right, endeavoured to take the Mortar Battery and the Camp, their right falling at the same time on my left and cutting me off in combination with their left, from the Jumna.

Whilst therefore I protected my left against a feint, which might become a serious attack, I did not take a man away from my right, and endeavored to catch the enemy in their own trap. I reinforced the pickets, on the left, in the first instance, with a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, and the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry under Captain Abbott, and afterwards directed these Troops to retire slowly before the enemy, obliquely across my front, in order to conceal my heavy guns, and draw the Rebel Cavalry into their fire. Captain Abbott was directed, after having completed this movement, to place his Regiment perpendicularly to my front, in order to be able to charge, with all his horses, the right flank of the advancing Cavalry. The manœuvre succeeded partially; the Rebel Horse were enticed into the fire of the Siege Guns, which caused confusion and numerous casualties amongst them, killing, amongst others, the Commanding Officer of the 5th Bengal Irregulars. But the mutinous Cavalry adhered to their system of never allowing the British Cavalry to close with them, and kept carefully out of the way of the Hyderabad Horse.

To discover the enemy, who, I felt assured, were concealed in the ravines in front of my right, I had ordered a Company of the 3rd Europeans to be pushed some hundred yards forward in front of my outposts, into this network of ambushes. The 3rd Europeans, after advancing some distance, found the Rebel host crouched in their lair, and started them from it. In an instant, a serious and general engagement began along the whole line from the Jumna to the village of Tehree; the belt of ravines in front of my position, becoming enveloped in smoke and fire, the Sepoys rose out of their hiding places in thick chains of skirmishers, advancing and firing heavily, followed by large supports and columns en masse at a distance. All my guns opened on the advance of the Rebels; and the supports closed up to their threatened fronts.

I was watching the determined attack on the centre of my position, from the left of the village of Tehree, and at the same time their movements towards my

right and left when I heard a slackening of our fire on the right, I instantly sent an enquiry to Brigadier Stuart, whether he would wish to be reinforced by half of the Camel Corps; he replied that he should be very glad to have them; directly afterwards, Brigadier Stuart's fire became fainter and fainter, and that of the enemy heavier. I understood that my right, the key of my whole position, was in danger, and instantly proceeded myself to its assistance with the whole of the Camel Corps at their best pace. On the way, I met an orderly coming to me at full speed, from Brigadier Stuart, asking for further re-inforcements; I knew that they were required, for the enemy's fire now came from within our position. The Camel Corps, under Major Ross, having reached the foot of the rising ground, on which were the Mortar Battery and the three 9-pounders, and dismounted, went up the rise in line at the double, in perfect order.

The situation of Brigadier Stuart's position was very critical. Volleys of musketry, which killed or wounded every horse of my Staff but one, were coming over the crest of the rising ground from the Sepoy Troops, who had debouched, and were debouching, in great numbers from the gullies leading into the ravines, and were advancing rapidly, firing heavily with yells of triumph, their faces distorted by opium, and fury, across a small piece of level ground against the Mortar Battery and Guns to which they were close. The guns had ceased firing. Brigadier Stuart was on foot at the guns, ordering the few Artillerymen, who served them, to draw swords and defend their guns, his lines of defence had been driven in, the men having been struck down to the ground by sun-stroke, where they lay, and the fire of the rest rendered insufficient by the defective ammunition of their rifles. Without halting on the crest I charged down it with the Camel Corps, the dense lines of the mutineers who were ten times superior to us in number, the gallant Soldiers of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade and Her Majesty's 80th Regiment giving one of those cheers which all over the world have been the heralds of British successes. The rebels wavered, turned and fled, pursued by the Camel Corps, with all their energy, through the ravines, where numbers of them were bayoneted or killed by musketry fire.

I ordered up rapidly the half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, from the Mortar Battery to the front, to a Knoll in the ravines, from whence they fired grape at the nearest Rebels, and round shot at the more distant masses which following the example of their front line, had also made a precipitate retreat.

The men of the Camel Corps fell so fast and thick, struck by sun, in their violent pursuit of the Enemy, up and down the steep sides of the rocky ravines, which reflected back the burning rays that the whole of them would have been prostrated, if I had not called them off, which I did after they had driven the enemy over, and taken the commanding ridge between my position and Culpce.

In this, as well as in the previous operations, since Kouch, sun-stroke caused sudden death, delirium, and hysterical fits of crying and laughing.

The very important service rendered on this occasion by Major Ross, Commanding the Camel Corps, requires that I should make special mention of the ability and resolute gallantry with which he led his brave Corps. This very promising Officer is perfectly qualified to turn to the best account all the vast advantages of fleet or mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant Buckley, of the same Corps, attracted my attention by the spirit with which his party attacked and bayoneted Rebels; for which I beg to mention him specially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Louth, Commanding on the extreme right, on the Jumna, relieved from pressure by the success of the Camel Corps, and re-inforced by one of its Companies, moved forward through the ravines, and by a skilful manœuvre cut

off and surrounded a considerable body of Rebel Sepoys, who had advanced too far. Part were killed on the bank of the Jumna, the rest were driven into the river, where they were shot or drowned. I beg to mention specially Lieutenant-Colonel Louth for the good service he did on this occasion; he is a good and gallant Officer, who always leads his Regiment to success. He is well seconded by his admirable Soldiers, whom I cannot eulogize more highly than by saying that they do credit to Ireland.

The enemy simultaneously with their attack on my right had advanced with equal vigor against my right centre, guarded by part of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who, despite a most gallant resistance were driven back by overpowering numbers, which afforded an opportunity to Lieutenant Edwards, commanding the 21st Company of Royal Engineers, which I had placed in support of the 25th, to charge with his Company, most successfully, the very superior force of the Rebels, routing them with loss and pursuing them till out of reach. I beg to mention, specially, Lieutenant Edwards for his prompt resolution on this occasion; he is an enterprising and promising Officer. The 21st Company fight as well in the field, as they work in the trenches, and are worthy of their distinguished Corps.

The remainder of the 25th guarding my left centre, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, held their ground steadfastly; the Rebel Sepoys advancing close up to the 25th firing, halted and addressed them bitter reproaches, couched in the most revolting language, for their unshaken fidelity to the English. The 25th answered the maledictions of the mutineers in a manner worthy of their reputation and English discipline, a volley, a cheer and a charge with the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, of whose gallantry and ability I have had so many proofs, and his devoted Regiment whose loyalty and discipline have so often conquered treason and insubordination, deserve to be specially mentioned for their distinguished conduct on this occasion.

My whole line was now advancing and driving the enemy from their positions. I have already spoken of the triumphant advance of the right and right centre. The left centre was equally successful under Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, who following up his spirited charge, dashed through the ravines with the 25th after the Rebels, came up with the rear of them, near the village of Tehree, bayoneted them and continued the pursuit beyond the village, till his men, unable to go any longer, fell exhausted.

The whole of my Infantry on the left now brought their left shoulders forward, and covered by Captain Lightfoot's Troop of Horse Artillery, three guns of No. 4 Light Field Battery, and the whole of the Cavalry, I had reinforced the Cavalry on the left with all the Cavalry from the right, made a converging attack on the enemy's right and the village of Tehree. The enemy broke and fled, pursued for some miles by the Horse Artillery and Cavalry. Their exhaustion and ground broken by ravines stopped the pursuit which cost the enemy dear. The Rebels were so completely beaten and disheartened that broken parties of them did not retire on Culpee, but were seen flying across the ravines in a westerly direction towards Jaloun.

Colonel Wetherall, whose state of health qualified him for the sick list, although his devotion like that of so many more of the Force kept him out of it, was struck by sun in the pursuit three or four miles from Camp, and brought back to it on a litter.

The complete defeat and serious loss which the enemy had sustained this day, despite their having displayed tactics and an energy of attack, which I had not previously witnessed in them, convinced me that an immediate advance to Culpee, which I had some days back fixed for the next day, the 23rd instant, would with the prestige of this day's victory make me master of it at once. I therefore only gave the Troops the time which was indispensable for their rest after

the long day's combat in the sun, and dividing my Force into two columns of attack, marched the next morning long before break of day against Culpee, according to my original plan of attack; one Column, the right, under Brigadier Stuart, through the ravines, their right resting on the Jumna; the other, the left Column, under myself, along the Jullalpoor and Culpee Road.

I left my numerous sick, Parks, and baggage, in Camp, which was struck, under Captain Hure.

The Mortar Batteries on the other side of the Jumna had, according to my orders, opened their fire the day before, the 22nd; and during the fight, I was glad to see the shells, dropping with great precision, into the Fort, the Town, and all about the village of Rohree.

When my column had marched from Camp, across the plain, in front of my left and reached the Jullalpoor and Culpee Road, I brought their left shoulders forward, and taking the road for the direction of my centre, covered my advance against Culpee with the Camel Corps under Major Ross, supported by the Hyderabad Cavalry.

From the road I despatched a Staff Officer, with a party of Cavalry, to effect a communication with Brigadier Stuart's left.

My column descended into deep ravines, and mounted their steep banks, formidable, almost impregnable positions, which the enemy had totally abandoned panic-struck by the previous day's defeat.

Faint firing on the right announced faint opposition to the advance of Brigadier Stuart, of whose report of this and the previous day's operations a copy is enclosed.

After marching some distance along the road, the enemy opened a fire on our advance from a secret Battery in a ravine at a great distance and elevation. Major Ross made a rapid flank march across the ravines to cut it off. But a few rounds from Captain Ormaney's Royal Artillery Guns, which he had brought rapidly up considerably in advance of the column, caused the Battery to make off through the ravines. All of their guns were afterwards taken by the pursuing Cavalry.

Shortly afterwards, I got into communication with the right of Brigadier Stuart's Brigade, and by 10 o'clock A. M., both my Brigades were masters of the Fort and Town of Culpee.

My prediction had come to pass that the Rebels would make one desperate struggle for Culpee outside its walls; and that if they were defeated, they would not make a stand within them. The hard-fought fight of the day before on the banks of the Jumna had given us Culpee.

Whilst my Force was involved in the labyrinth of ravines, the enemy could be observed moving off to the North-West from Culpee, in large bodies, with Elephants.

Once clear of the ravines, I instantly directed Lieutenant Colonel, then Major, Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, to pursue the enemy as closely, and as far as he could, with Horse Artillery and Cavalry. I have the honor to enclose a copy of this Officer's

report of his very successful pursuit of the enemy, for which I beg to mention him specially.

His column took the whole of the guns with which their main body retreated from Culpee, and six caparisoned elephants. The Hyderabad Cavalry and scouts brought in more guns, which detached parties of the Rebels had abandoned in their wild flight; so that every piece of Field Artillery, which the enemy had, was taken. The pursuing Cavalry made great havoc of the Rebel Sepoys, the Sind Valaites, and the mercenaries of the Nawab of Banda till neither horse nor man could go further.

The Rebels, broken completely by Lieutenant Colonel Gall's column, fled in the utmost disorder, in

No. 4 Enclosure.
Brigadier Stuart's Report.

No. 2 Enclosure.
Major Gall's Report.

two and three across country, throwing away their arms and accoutrements, and even their clothes, to enable them to run faster. This low and altered state of morale of the Rebels must be attributed to the loss of their last hope, Culpee, after their great effort to overthrow its assailants; to their continued defeats, without one success; and lastly, to the dejection which ensued in the excitement caused by the large quantities of opium which they had swallowed for the purpose of quickening their resolution, in the action of the day before.

Besides the captured guns above mentioned, all the Artillery in the Fort, including a fine English 18-pounder gun, fell into our hands, as well as twenty-seven silk embroidered Standards of the Gwalior Contingent, bearing Scindiah's device, a cross and a serpent round it; and one of the Kotah Contingent, also three cannon and mortar foundries, which had been constructed in the Town and Fort; a very complete and extensive subterraneous Arsenal, containing 60,000 pounds of English powder; every description of warlike stores and ammunition; numerous boxes of new and old English muskets; quantities of English shot and shell, of which there were also piles outside the Arsenal in the Fort; engineering tools of every description; boxes of brass shells of native manufacture of the same sort as those frequently used against us; topographical and surveying instruments; quantities of English stationery, &c., &c. The brass shells cause a worse wound than the iron, but do not burst into so many pieces as they do.

The Commissary of Ordnance estimates the value of this Arsenal at £20 or £30,000.

From information furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Gall, it was clear that the principal part of the Rebels had retreated by the Jaloun Road; and Sir Robert Hamilton was of opinion that they would make to the North for the Sheer Ghāt, a ford across the Jumna, or another ford higher up the River. Colonel Riddell, with a movable column was guarding the former ford. It was of vital importance to make a fresh pursuit of the enemy, in order, either to catch him between Colonel Riddell's and my fire, to meet him if he turned, or to ascertain the real line of his flight. Notwithstanding therefore the exhausted state of my Force, I detached without delay, Lieutenant Colonel Robertson with a pursuing column, of which the strength is detailed

1 Troop 14th Light Dragoons.
1 Squadron 3rd R. Light Cavalry.
No. 18 Light Field Battery.
100 Hyderabad Cavalry.
50th Regiment B. Native Infantry.

in the margin, along the Jaloun Road. To overtake the enemy was hopeless, because, *firstly*, they had a start, and were not encumbered, like our Troops, with baggage, tents, and Commissariat or even the usual kit of Rebels, which they had thrown away; *secondly*, their Cavalry and Infantry were in as good, as mine were in bad condition, *thirdly*, my European Cavalry, riding eighteen stone could not catch Indian Cavalry riding ten or at most eleven stone.

The Rebels had also adopted a mode of retreat which facilitated escape. They separated, and in ones and twos, took short cuts across country, meeting at a distant and given point.

The operations of the pursuing column, which again called into action Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's energy and intelligence, will be detailed in my Report of the operations against Gwalior.

Besides the Officers specially mentioned in this Report, and in the Reports of the Officers under my orders, all of which I beg fully to confirm for distinct acts of distinguished conduct before Culpee, I beg leave to enclose two lists of other Officers, specially mentioned, or mentioned for generally important, or useful service, under most trying circumstances, in the operations before Culpee.

No. 6 Enclosure.
List of Special Mentions.
No. 7 Enclosure.
List of Mentions.

The conduct of the Central India Field Force in the general action of the Jumna, was characterized by the ardent and unyielding courage, the devotion and exemplary discipline, which they had shown throughout the Campaign. And all of us witnessed, with admiration, the skill and noble courage with which the Troops of the Bengal Army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, fought by our side, and contributed so largely to the success of the operations. I beg most respectfully to recommend these gallant Soldiers, those of the Bengal, as well as those of the Bombay Army, one and all, to the most favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They had to contend, under a deadly sun, and in most difficult ground, with a desperate foe, greatly their superior in numbers. They fought till they dropped or conquered. The Fort and Town of Culpee, exhibited proofs of the high service of Captains Blunt and Turabull, of the Bengal Artillery and Engineers, and of their Officers and men stationed in the Batteries on the other side of the Jumna. The shells had fallen almost as I could have wished, and caused a destruction, which no doubt influenced a good deal, the Rebels in their determination to abandon the Fort and Town.

I have the honor to enclose Returns of the Casualties of the Forces engaged in the operations before Culpee, and of the enemy's Ordnance captured in the Fort of Culpee, and in the pursuit of the Rebel Army.

I was placed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, during His Excellency's absence in Rohilund, under the direct orders of the Governor General; and it is a grateful duty to me to state that my Force and myself are under the greatest obligations to His Lordship for the liberal and excellent arrangements which he caused to be made for furnishing us with supplies; and for the practical sympathy which led His Lordship, overwhelmed as he must have been by important affairs, to give immediate attention to all my applications in favor of the Troops, even for the smallest items of medical comforts.

I am equally indebted to Lord Elphinstone and the Bombay Government and to His Excellency Sir Henry Somerset, for doing all that was possible to render my Column efficient, from the time it started till it was hundreds of miles distant from Bombay; proofs of their constant and efficacious care for the welfare of the Force, reaching it on the banks of the Jumna.

The Bombay and Indore Bullock Train, which Lord Elphinstone created and organized with laudable promptitude, shortened the great distance between my original base, Bombay and Central India, and assisted my operations essentially. I beg to make special mention of Major Kane, 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Director of the Train, for the great energy and intelligence with which he developed and turned to the best account the resources of this newly-raised Military Transport.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent of the Governor General for Central India, who, in his official capacity, accompanied my Force throughout the Campaign, rendered very important services in obtaining supplies for the Troops and intelligence for myself, respecting the plans and movements of the enemy. Sir Robert Hamilton, whose knowledge of the roads and country is very great, gave me the first news as to the formation of the so-called Peishwa's Army, intended to establish the Peishwa's Rule in the ancient Peishwahate, and of their rapid and determined advance against me to relieve Jhansi. Sir Robert Hamilton showed great sympathy for the sick and wounded, and spared no trouble to alleviate by all the means in his power their sufferings.

So much of the success of the operations is due to the portion of the Hyderabad Contingent which formed part of my Force, that I ought not to fail to express my best thanks to Colonel Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, for the proof of confidence which he placed

in me by putting at my disposal, Troops whose organization in the three Arms, light equipment, knowledge of the Indian language and country, combined with their high Military qualities, enabled them to act as the wings of my operations.

I am much indebted for their good will and assistance to Major Rickards, Political Agent for Bhopal, who was wounded when spiritedly accompanying the charge of Captain Need, of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons at the Botwa; Major Western, Deputy Commissioner of the Saugor District; Captain Keatinge, Officiating Political Agent for Western Malwa, dangerously wounded when very gallantly leading the storming party at Chundayree, having previously reconnoitred the ground and the breach; Captain Pinkney, Commissioner of the Jhansi and Jaloun Districts, specially mentioned by me for gallantry in the pursuit after the storming of the Mudunpoor Passes, his horse killed; Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun, and Captain Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi.

Sir Robert Hamilton and these Officers of the Civil Service were, at different times, voluntarily under fire. On these occasions their bearing was that of English gentlemen. I venture to hope that, under these circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief in India may be pleased to bring to the notice of the Governor General and Viceroy my favorable opinion of the conduct of these gentlemen.

Brigadiers Sage and Wheler, Commanding at different times at Saugor; Captain Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, and Captain Nicholl, Commissary of Ordnance, all of the Bengal Service, were of very great assistance to the Force in giving me elephants, two 8-pounder guns, with which I completed the 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, other warlike stores, all they had, and supplies.

I hope that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will do me the favor to represent to the Governor General the great obligations I am under to the Rauce of Bhopal. Her Highness displayed the very best feeling towards the English and British interests; she did so courageously, in the worst times, when the Natives in her part of the World, thought that Rebellion must triumph. Her Highness gave me two 8-pounder guns, and a 24-pounder howitzer, with the Gunners belonging to them, very good Artillerymen, when I marched through Bhopal, which enabled me to complete No. 18 Light Field Battery. Her Highness was indefatigable in obtaining supplies for my Force, when it was very much in want of them.

So great and varied were the difficulties with which the Central India Field Force had to contend, all of which I have not thought it necessary to detail, that having stated so fully the obligations I am under to human aid, I should not do justice to my own feelings, nor I am sure to those of the generous spirits whom I led, were I not to say how large a share of our gratitude for preservation and success is due to the signal mercy of Heaven.

I beg to apologize for the length of this Report; it would have been more convenient for me to have written a short one. But justice to the Troops would not allow me to curtail the details of either their deeds or of their sufferings.

In excuse of the very tardy arrival of this Report, for which I am solely to blame, and for which I beg to offer my respectful apologies to the Commander-in-Chief in India, I must adduce a circumstance to which I should not otherwise have alluded. I had three attacks of sun during the assault and capture of Kouch; one in the action at Mutha and a fifth in the general action of the Jumna. As the remedies to enable me to rise again, ride and retain the Command in the Field, which I never left, were necessarily strong, and as my determination to exercise the Command, till Culpee was taken, did not allow of my taking the rest, or following the treatment necessary for the cure of sun-sickness, and as the heat of the sun increased instead of diminishing,

and the duties of the Command daily became more onerous, all my Staff sick, or ailing, my health and strength suffered so much, that all I could do with great difficulty was to command; and that I was totally unable, although I attempted it, to compose Despatches, which were to describe the remarkable operations before Culpee, and do justice to the signal merits of the Troops engaged.

Before marching against Gwalior, I had a very strong Medical Certificate in my possession, recommending my immediate departure from Central India; a sense of duty made me remain in it, and command the expedition against Gwalior. On the march to that place the heat rose to 130° in the shade. The same cause, as before, prevented me from making reports of the operations, except in telegrams. After the taking of Gwalior, I made forced marches to reach quickly the good climate of the Deccan. The papers relating to the Culpee and Gwalior operations were unfortunately left with my heavy baggage, which on account of the heavy rain, great distance, and want of roads, the whole country being a swamp, did not arrive at Poona till after the Monsoon.

These were the causes of the delay in transmitting Culpee and Gwalior Reports. I most sincerely regret that any thing should have retarded the publication of the records of so much heroism. But I trust that the very detailed lists already transmitted of the Officers and men who distinguished themselves before Culpee and Gwalior, and in the Campaign generally, and which I drew up with the utmost care, and the most anxious solicitude, that the merits of each individual should be fully known and perfectly appreciated, will palliate the evil of delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Major-General,
Comdg. F. D. A. and Field Force.

FROM MAJOR FORBES, C. B.,

Commanding Rear Guard,

TO CAPTAIN TODD,

Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade,

Central India Field Force.

Camp near Deopore, 16th May 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information

of the Brigadier Commanding the 2nd Brigade, the arrival in Camp of the Rear Guard, having been closely followed up from within a mile of our last encampment at Etora by 4,000 to 5,000 of the Rebel Army, of which 1,000 to 1,200 were Cavalry.

2. As the Brigadier is aware a broad and deep ravine only passable for Carts by one narrow road intersects the route, about a mile from Etora.

3. It was when halted here on account of the baggage that I first saw the Rebels approaching from the Culpee direction towards my left flank. They took up a position on my left rear and rear, occupying the village of Etora, and from their strength, particularly in Cavalry, it was throughout apparent that our bold front alone saved the Rear Guard from being driven in, and the consequent loss of the guns, owing to the only line of retreat being choked up by carts.

4. During the two hours or more we were halted here, the enemy's Cavalry made several advances, one or two at a rapid pace, but deceived, I imagine, by the perfect steadiness of the Troops into supposing that a larger force was concealed in the broken ground

in our fear, they did not close, and as soon as the road was clear I withdrew, first the guns and Infantry to a position on this side the ravine, then the Troop of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and lastly the remainder of the Cavalry at a walk, until concealed from the enemy by the nature of the ground, then at a gallop.

5. As I expected this retrograde movement brought the enemy on us, and before the Cavalry had had time to form on the right and left of the guns, he had occupied the position we had given up.

6. This further advance in force was, however, for some time checked by the Rifles of the 3rd Europeans, and the excellent practice of the two guns of the Royal Artillery, and time given for the baggage to get on a considerable distance.

7. For the first three miles of the remainder of our march, we were almost surrounded by the Rebel Cavalry, and fired into by their Artillery, but alternately halting and retiring, we succeeded in preventing any of the baggage from falling into their hands.

8. If any baggage was lost, it could not have been on the road by which I marched, and to have divided the Rear Guard or even extended it more than was done, would have been its destruction, followed by the loss of the greater portion of the ammunition, stores and baggage of the Brigade.

9. I herewith enclose a list of Casualties during the day.

10. I would beg to bring to your notice the Officers named in the margin of this Report, and in an especial manner Lieutenant Lowry, to the precision of whose fire and the manner in which he handled his two guns do I chiefly attribute our being able to keep in check so large a body of Cavalry.

11. Lieutenant Bonna, Bombay Engineers, and Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, 3rd Light Cavalry, were most useful to me in getting on the baggage and in conveying orders. Mr. Lamb rode into Camp at my request to report the presence of the enemy and returned at very considerable risk of being cut off.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. FORBES, Major,

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry,

Commanding Rear Guard.

(True Copy)

H. N. A. WOOD, Captain,

Assistant Adjutant General,

Central India Field Force.

No. 3 of 1858.

FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL,

Comdg. 2nd Brigade C. I. Field Force,

TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF,

Central India Field Force.

Camp Deopore, 18th May, 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding Central India Field Force, that a large body of upwards of 1,200 of the enemy's Cavalry with 8 guns moved suddenly out yesterday at 2 p. m. from the rear of a large village situated about two *coss* on our left flank. The plain intervening is not intersected by nullahs, and they were soon after reported to be advancing with an evident intention of attacking our Camp.

2. The small village of Muttra which forms out last point of Appir was then occupied by two Companies of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and two guns belonging to the Bombay Light Battery No. 18, with a support from the 24th Native Infantry, immediately reinforced this post with the whole of the 71st and the remaining two guns of No. 18 Battery and giving orders for the 14th Light Dragoons and two guns of the Royal Artillery to follow, proceed at once to meet the enemy, taking with me the 3rd-

Light Cavalry and the half Battery whom I met on their way to Muttra.

3. I found that the enemy were advancing rapidly in line about one and a half mile from us, with their line so far extended as to threaten our left rear, to this point I directed our advance and soon after coming within range the enemy halted. This enabled the 14th Light Dragoons under Major Sculamore and the two guns of the Royal Artillery to take up a position connecting our line with Muttra.

4. A heavy fire commenced on both sides, the enemy firing remarkably well and sending two or three round shot into the ranks of the 3rd Light Cavalry, but the superior fire of the Royal Artillery and No. 18 Battery effectually stopt all further advance on their part.

5. An attack on Muttra now attracted my attention, but to withdraw any of my guns would also have drawn the enemy again upon us. Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, however, most opportunely appeared and galloping down with him ascertained that a very strong body of the Rebel Infantry had been repulsed by the 71st Highland Light Infantry under Majors Rich and Loftus. The loss of the enemy has since been ascertained to have been very great, but having had time during the morning (since yesterday's attack) to loophole the houses, the fire of the enemy was harmless.

6. The precautions for protecting the right of the Camp were not unnecessary for another Column of Infantry and two heavy guns came down from Culpee, and sent several shot right through the Camp without however much damage. Captain Field, Royal Artillery, most ably kept these at a distance supported by the 3rd European Regiment and the remainder of the 24th Native Infantry.

7. Foiled on all sides and it being now sun-set, the enemy slowly retired, taking with them dead and wounded in the nullahs.

(True Extract)

G. E. ROSE,

A. D. C.

FROM LIEUT.-COL. G. V. MAXWELL, C. B.,

Her Majesty's 88th Regiment.

Comdg. Moveable Column, Cawnpore District

TO COLONEL E. R. WETHERALL, C. B.,

Chief of the Staff,

Central India Field Force.

Camp before Culpee, May 24th, 1858.

SIR,

I ARRIVED here on the morning of 18th instant, with the force as per margin, and broke ground the same night. On the following morning we had three 10-inch Mortars in position opposite to the Fort of Culpee, and 4 fourth on the next day.

2. On the morning of the 19th, I received an urgent requisition from Sir Hugh Rose for a Wing of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, a wing of the Sikh Police Battalion, and the whole of the Camel Corps, to join his force on the opposite side of the Jumna; the demand for this amount of Troops from my column was made upon the supposition that a patrol of three Companies of the 88th Regiment, 200 of the Sikh Battalion, and 100 of the Towana Horse and 2 guns which I had sent to Sherghur had rejoined me, but as that patrol had not returned, and I had no reason to expect it back for some time, I did not consider myself justified in complying to the full extent with Sir Hugh's request, and I sent across the Jumna on the night of the 20th, two Companies of the 88th, the whole of the Camel Corps, and 124 of the Sikh Infantry, informing Sir Hugh that as soon as I could hear of the approach of the patrol

4 Guns, Major Hunt's Battery.
280 Towana Horse.
578 of H.M.'s 88th Regiment
1000 Camel Corps.
400 Sikh Police Corps.
4 10-inch Mortars.
4 8-inch Mortars.

that I would send the remainder of the men asked for by him.

3. By Sir Hugh Rose's orders, I sent on the morning of the 21st two 8-inch mortars and two field guns, with a Company of the 88th Regiment to Russoolpoor, a village about 3 miles below Culpee on the left bank of the Jumna, and opposite to the village of Rehree, where the enemy had a battery which commanded the road by which Sir Hugh purposed advancing on Culpee.

4. During the night of the 21st, two 8-inch mortars were put into position in the village of Diloule opposite the Kutcherry and Town of Culpee.

5. Under instructions from Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, the three above-mentioned Mortar Batteries opened fire at noon on Saturday, the 22nd. The well-directed fire of the mortars and guns from the Russoolpoor Battery under Lieutenant Hare, of the Bengal Artillery, soon cleared the village of Rehree, and the Rebels withdrew what guns they had there. The practice of Major Blunt's four 10-inch Mortar Battery was beautifully accurate, and that from Captain Turnbull's at Diloule was most effective and well sustained until the occupation of the town by Sir Hugh Rose's force.

6. The river Jumna being between my force and the enemy, the Infantry and Cavalry under my command had not the opportunity of giving that active co-operation to Sir Hugh Rose that I could have wished, but they performed their picket and battery duties much to my satisfaction, the Enfield Rifles of the 88th Regiment annoyed the enemy very much and prevented them having the free use of the river in front of the town.

7. The chief credit of the operations of my Column on the left bank of the Jumna is due to two Officers, viz., Major Blunt, of the Bengal Artillery, and Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers. I

believe the merits of Major Blunt are already known to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but I beg to express my acknowledgments of the valuable services Major Blunt has afforded me since he joined my column in February last; he has been indefatigable, active and zealous for the good of the service, not confining himself to the mere routine of his own branch of it, but he has given me on all occasions his advice which his knowledge of the country and professional acquirements rendered so valuable to me. Of Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers, I cannot speak too highly. Not only was he most persevering in making the batteries, exposing himself all day to the overpowering heat of the sun, but when he had finished his duty as an Engineer, he then became an Artilleryman, and worked the Mortar Battery at Diloule. It will be a subject of much gratification to me if the expression of my thanks to these Officers were productive of the appreciation of their services by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It is due to Lieutenant G. L. Fraser, of the late 23rd Native Infantry Regiment, that I should speak most favourably of the way he has performed his duties as Staff Officer to the Column: he has been most zealous and hard working.

I beg to enclose a Report from Major Blunt, also one from Captain Turnbull, and the usual Casualty Return which I am very glad to say is very trivial.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. V. MAXWELL, Lt. Col. 88th,
Commanding Moveable Column.

(True Copy)

G. E. ROSE,
A. D. C.

*Return of Casualties of the Moveable Column under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, C. B.,
from 18th to 23rd instant inclusive.*

Camp Ohowra, 24th May 1856.

DETAIL.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.				REMARKS.
	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	
REGIMENTS.													
3rd Bengal Artillery and No. 17 Light Field Battery	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Towana Horse	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	..

List of Men Wounded.

REGIMENT.	RANK AND NAMES.	REMARKS.
3rd Bengal Artillery and No. 17 Light Field Battery	... Serjeant John Doolin	... Slightly wounded.
Towana Horse	... Sowar Gowhar Khan	... Severely wounded.

(81.) G. VAUGHAN MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, 88th, Commanding Column.*

G. L. FRASER, *Lieutenant, Detachment Staff, Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell's Movable Column.*

No. 128 of 1858.

FROM BRIGADIER STUART, C. R.,
Comdg. 1st Brigade Central India F. F.,
TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.
Central India Field Force.
Camp Culpoe, 29th May 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report that about 9 A. M. of the 22nd May, the 1st Brigade Central India Field Force got under arms in compliance with instructions from the Major-General Commanding, and in consequence of the enemy threatening the right and front of our Camp near the village of Golowlee in force, I myself proceeded to the Mortar Battery on the right, the picquet at which consisting of one Company 8rd European Regiment, also the picquet on the bank of the Jumna, composed of one Company Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, which guarded our extreme right flank had, by the orders of the Major-General, been reinforced by nearly the whole of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment which, thrown into skirmishing order, covered almost the whole of our position to the right. The Major-General also directed half of No. 4 Light Field Battery to move down to the Mortar Battery, and fire was immediately opened on the enemy, who were advancing in great numbers, and with much spirit over ground most favorable to them, as it was thickly intersected in every direction by nullahs and ravines close up to our position. Finding that the enemy were commencing to outflank the left of our line of skirmishers, I sent for three Companies of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry which when extended, made all secure in that direction; the action now became general throughout the whole line, but the advance of the enemy was checked, though most obstinately persevered in on the extreme right, where Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, was Commanding; matters thus continued until about noon, when the enemy made a most determined assault on the Mortar Battery and position held by the guns, taking advantage of our line of skirmishers being weakened by many men having been compelled to fall to the rear from the effects of the sun, which as felt by all was most overpowering, as also from their Rifles having become loaded. At this juncture I could only muster a handful of men to defend the Mortar Battery and guns, and the enemy were steadily pushing on when the timely arrival of two Companies of the Rifle Brigade, which in reply to my call for aid, the Major-General himself brought up, and led against the enemy, caused them

to retire precipitately, and they made no further stand. About this time also I had been compelled to reinforce my right, with a Company of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and my left with the 21st Company Royal Engineers as the determination shown by the enemy was so great, and the distress occasioned by the excessive heat of the day so paralysed the men that they could scarcely hold their ground; simultaneously however with the repulse in the centre, the enemy were driven back on both flanks and our whole line pushing on, completely routed them. In compliance with the Major-General's instructions, I checked the pursuit of the enemy beyond a certain point. It was however persevered in on the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, further than was intended: having reinforced the original picquets, I directed that the remainder of the Troops should return to their tents. Nothing further occurred this day.

2. Of the operations of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, Left Wing Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, half of No. 4 Light Field Battery, Madras Sappers and Miners, and Wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry. On the 22nd May, I make no mention, as they were not serving under my direction, and I understand Majors Gall and Robertson, who were in Command of these Troops, have sent in their reports.

3. On the 23rd May at half past 3 o'clock A. M., the 1st Brigade consisting of the Troops named in the margin, in compliance with instructions received, advanced on Culpoe, line was formed in skirmishing order, the right resting on the right bank of the Jumna, and the left extending Westward to the utmost extent permitted by the number of Infantry at my disposal: the cart road leading to Culpoe nearly bisected the line. I accordingly entrusted the general superintendence of the Troops on the right of this road to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and that of the Troops on the left of ■ to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Her Majesty's 71st Regiment, who had joined me under instructions from the Major-General. The Brigade advanced steadily, meeting with no opposition till the village of Behree was reached, when the men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, who were moving

H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, 40 Sabres.
Regt. Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, 50 Sabres.
No. 4 Light Field Battery.
No. 18 Light Field Battery.
21st Company R. E., 84 Rank and File.
Wing H. M.'s 71st Regt., 210 Rank and File.
H. M.'s 86th Regt. 520 Rank and File.
Det. H. M.'s 86th Regt., 84 Rank and File.
Wing 3rd En. Regt., 190 Rank and File.
25th Infantry, 200 Rank and File.

on it, received a volley, but charging in with a cheer drove the enemy out of it at once, and put them to flight, the Brigade continued to advance till the position indicated by the Major-General was reached and secured. I then sent for the Guns and Cavalry, having, as the Major-General is aware on account of the nature of the ground over which we marched, been obliged to leave both in the rear, until our new position had been gained, the Brigade now remained halted until a junction was effected with the Column under the personal Command of the Major-General, when having received orders to enter the Town of Culpée, I did so with all my Infantry, and finding it deserted bivouacked the men in the most suitable manner I could, till I was ordered to march into Camp at about 5 o'clock, P. M.: the remainder of the 1st Brigade were serving immediately under the Major-General on this day. I do not therefore report their proceedings. Major Gall, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, has intimated to me, that he was in Command of the pursuing Cavalry on this occasion, and that he has sent in his report to the Chief of the Staff.

4. In conclusion it gives me the greatest pleasure to state that the Troops of the 1st Brigade on this occasion as at Koonch displayed a determined fortitude which nothing could overcome: in the action of the 22nd May they were exposed to a fiercely burning sun from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and though as I have mentioned they were much distressed by this, yet every man struggled to get to the front until fairly beaten down. I am much indebted to the Officers of my Staff; Captain Fenwick, Field Engineer; Captain Colly, Major of Brigade; Captain Bacon, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Henry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for their gallantry, zeal, and indefatigable exertions during these operations, also to Surgeon Mackenzie, Staff Surgeon, who on this occasion was, as I have ever found him, most unremitting in his exertions in his Department. Captain Colly, my Brigade Major, has served with this Brigade since it was first organized in June last, and during the eventful year that has passed has shown great gallantry in the field and untiring zeal and application in the performance of his various duties, which he has conducted much to my satisfaction. I therefore most earnestly beg to bring the services of this meritorious Officer to the favourable notice of the Major-General Commanding. I beg also to place on record how ably I was seconded in the operations herein detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, an Officer of great energy and judgment, most conspicuous also on every occasion for his gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth reports to me that Major Stuart, Captain Lepper, Ensign Keane, and Assistant Surgeon Barry all did good service, and that Captain Lepper and Dr. Barry left sick beds to join their Regiment in the field. I had also occasion to remark the excellent conduct of Ensign Trueman who commanded the picket of the 3rd European Regiment the Mortar Battery on the 22nd instant. This Officer though very young in the Service, behaved with great steadiness and gallantry. The Wing 25th Regiment Native Infantry employed under me on the 22nd instant greatly distinguished themselves: they were hotly engaged the whole morning and fought most stoutly: the conduct of Sergeant Major Graham on whom devolved the Command of the half Battery No. 4 Light Field Battery when Lieutenant Strutt was directed to proceed with the remainder of his guns to another part of the field, deserves great praise; for when the crisis I have alluded to was at hand, I found him prepared to meet it with the utmost steadiness.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. S. STUART, Brigadier,
Comdg. 1st Brigade C. I. Field Force.

P. S.—I have already transmitted a Casualty Return.
(True Copy)

G. E. ROSE,
A. D. C.

FROM MAJOR GALL,

Commanding Left Wing, 14th Light Dragoons,

TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF,

Central India Field Force,

Culpée.

Camp Culpée, 25th May 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Central India Field Force, that on the 23rd instant, when directed by your order to pursue the enemy supposed to be retiring from Culpée by the

14th Dragoons 4 Troops, in all 153 Sabres,
6 Guns Horse Artillery,
3rd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.
Subsequently increased by
1st Troop 14th Dragoons (48 Sabres.)
50 Sabres 1st Regiment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.

Gwalior or Jaloun Road with the Troops as per margin. I immediately proceeded to assemble the force placed under my Command on the road indicated to me which proved to be the high road from Culpée to Jhansi. This however diverges to Jaloun about three miles as near as I can recollect

from Culpée.

Captain Lightfoot reporting his horses to be suffering greatly from want of water, an order was issued to water them before commencing the pursuit.

Whilst they were drinking, Captain Abbott informed me that a large Mussulman tomb about half a mile up the Jhansi Road was occupied by 800 of the enemy, and we at once proceeding thither made preparations for surrounding it with our Cavalry, and as we moved towards it Lieutenant Dowker, of the 1st Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, joined me with 60 Sabres.

The building was found to be unoccupied, but at the same time the enemy was desisted retiring in great numbers over the plain beyond it to our right front and a pursuit which soon brought me to the point where the roads from Jhansi and Jaloun to Culpée unite, was commenced. Here I left Captain Need who had accompanied me thus far with his Squadron, to bring up the Horse Artillery I had sent back for.

Lieutenant Dowker I detached a little to my right and accompanied by Captains Abbott and Barrett at the head of their respective Detachments, I charged through the enemy's retiring line and dispersed it, the Rebels were cut up in all directions with the loss of two guns which they abandoned to Lieutenant Dowker on the right. The Dragoons in the centre sabred a great many of the fugitive Sepoys who firing wildly and completely panic-stricken by the suddenness and rapidity of our advance, fell an easy prey to their pursuers, in some instances casting away their arms, in others suffering themselves to be followed into ravines where they were slain. Four elephants were soon after captured as the pursuit continued.

On the left, ahead of all, Captain Abbott charged along the road to Jaloun, and to the right and left of it capturing on his way a 9-pounder gun which the paralysed enemy though loaded and placed in position did not fire, but abandoned after several of them had been cut down round about it, a few Casualties, as per margin, occurred in Captain Abbott's Regiment.

2 Men wounded.
1 Horse killed.
1 Lost.
8 Wounded.

Trooper Sher Ali, of the 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, has been specially recommended to the favorable consideration of the Major-General by his

Commanding Officer. He lost his hand during the pursuit by a musket shot, also Trooper Mahomed Khan, 6th Troop, also Trooper Nuttoo Khan, of the 6th Troop, as well as the following Native Officers; Shah Mirza Beg Bahadur, Ressaldar Major of the Regiment; Ressaldar Major Mustijab Khan, Ressaldar Major, Ahmed Bukah Khan and Ressaldar Major Mahomed Hoossein Khan.

Beyond the village of Hurkhoodpoora, about a hundred of the enemy's Cavalry crossed our front, from the left accompanied by some Infantry, and entered a village about half a mile to our front, as it appeared that they were disposed to make a stand here, and my Cavalry being thrown into some disorder by the pursuit, I sounded the assembly and reformed my line with the intention of attacking them, but before this could be done, they had fled, and in the exhausted state of the men and horses further pursuit for the moment was out of the question. I therefore halted and proceeded to water my horses at a well to my left rear. Between two and three hundred of the Rebels had been sabred, without any casualties on our side beyond those specified. On my left the sound of Captain Lightfoot's guns had been heard as we approached by the Jhanai Road, preceded by Captain Need who extending to the right and left of the road, charged the rear of an Infantry Column of whom he cut down nearly two hundred, while Captain Lightfoot plied them with shot and shell.

Captains Need and Lightfoot captured three pieces of Ordnance during this advance, continued by the former to the 8th mile stone on the Jhanai Road.

After watering, I joined the Horse Artillery on the Jhanai Road and proposed advancing, but the exhausted state of the Horse Artillery horses and indeed of our men generally, would not admit of this, and I gave orders for the return of the Force to Camp at Culpee, which we reached after having been upwards of thirteen hours on the saddle.

A considerable body, some hundreds of the Rebels went off early to my right, in a Northerly direction, descending into ravines where it would have been very difficult to follow them with Cavalry (amongst them were a great many women and children) this body I did not pursue.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Abbott's conduct during the pursuit, which on the left he led well in advance at the head of his Regiment, animating it by an example it nobly followed.

The very weak Squadron of Dragoons that I had with me was ably led by Captain Barrett, whose good conduct whilst serving under my immediate Command I have already had occasion to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, Commanding 1st Brigade Central India Field Force, for favorable recommendation to the Major-General. Captain Barrett's men did great execution amongst the Rebels, and the Sowars of the 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent led by Lieutenant Dowker emulated them.

To all the Troops, all the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men placed under my Command, my best thanks are given for the energy and fortitude displayed by them. Surgeon Stewart, 14th Dragoons, I have to thank for his attention to those who fell sick during the pursuit carried on through the hottest part of the day. My thanks are also due to Assistant Surgeons Lofthouse and Lumadaine, Lieutenant and Adjutant Gills, Left Wing 14th Dragoons, as on many previous occasions distinguished himself in several personal encounters with armed Sepoys.

I specially recommend Captains Abbott, Barrett and Need, and Lieutenant Dowker, to the notice of the Major-General. Acting Regimental Serjeant Major Clark and Private Winton, B. Troop 14th Dragoons, behaved with great gallantry. The captures were as per margin.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) B. H. GALL, Major,
Left Wing, 14th Light Dragoons.

(True Copy)

G. E. ROSE,
A. D. C.

List of Officers and Men of the Central India Field Force specially mentioned for important or good services in the operations before Culpee, from 17th to 23rd May 1858.

Colonel Wetherall, C. B., Chief of the Staff. Important service during the operations as a very active and intelligent Chief of the Staff, although very ill and suffering from climate. Gallant conduct in the charge of the Camel Corps. Horse wounded.

Captain Wood, Assistant Adjutant General. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Captain Cockburn, Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations; and gallant conduct in the charge of the Camel Corps. Horse wounded.

Lieutenant Luard, late 1st Bengal Native Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp. Useful service and zeal during the operations.

Lieutenant Baigrie, 3rd Bombay Europeans, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General; useful service and great devotion in continuing to discharge his duties during the whole of the operations, although badly wounded. Gallant conduct in the charge of the Camel Corps. Horse killed.

Lieutenant Lyster, Interpreter, late 72nd Bengal Native Infantry. General useful service during the operations.

Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissary General. Zeal and intelligence in supplying the Force under most difficult circumstances.

Dr. Arnott, Superintending Surgeon, expresses his approval of the Medical Officers of the Force under his orders in the following terms, and I beg to confirm his approval:—

"To the distinguished skill and ability of Field Surgeon Ritchie, is due the eminent success of the Depot Hospital at Jhanai, in which every capital operation has completely succeeded, and among 200 European and 100 Native Sick and Wounded the casualties have been far below the average. To the indefatigable zeal of Drs. Ritchie and Naylor, and their attention to that enormous charge must be ascribed in a great measure

such extraordinary success. Dr. Stewart, Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, unfortunately was not present at Jhansi, but his duties, since the 7th of May, have been generous in the extreme, and the zeal with which he has devoted himself to them, merits every praise. The exposure and fatigue so cheerfully undergone by Dr. Dees in his duties with the 3rd Cavalry, and his unceasing attention to his duties, are gratefully remembered. Dr. Mackenzie, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, has been most active and his exertions at the storming of Jhansi in carrying on the duties of Dr. Stack, when shot dead, were most useful and the saving of much suffering among the wounded of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Dr. Vaughan in undertaking to conduct the duties of Field Surgeon, in addition to his own, only evinced that zeal for the service of which we had already ample proof. His duties since the Force left Jhansi have been of the most arduous and trying description, but they have on all occasions been most cheerfully and ably performed."

"These Officers I would beg to recommend to your most favorable notice, though my warmest thanks are due to all for the cordial and steady support and co-operation they have on all occasions afforded me."

Reverend Mr. Schwalbe, Protestant Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded, went home on sick certificate, dangerously ill from sun sickness.

Reverend Mr. Strickland, Roman Catholic Chaplain. Unwearied zeal in the execution of his duties, and most praiseworthy attention to the sick and wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Commanding Flying Column, on the left bank of the Jumna. Important service during the operations, particularly in shelling and firing very efficiently on the Fort and Town of Culpoe and the enemy's position.

Dr. Arnott, M. D., Superintending Surgeon. Great zeal and ability in the discharge of his difficult and important duties as Chief Medical Officer to the Force. Great zeal in riding back in extreme heat, voluntarily from Culpoe the day of our arrival, the whole way to the Camp of Golowlee, and bringing back from there all the sick to Culpoe, thus performing a triple march in one day.

Ensign Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Europeans. Posting his men advantageously, and beating back the enemy by the good fire of the Detachment of this Regiment on the 17th of May.

Captain Douglas, Bengal Artillery. Gallantly and skilfully placing his guns at Muttra, under a heavy musketry fire, and clearing the ravines of Rebels, on the 17th May.

Captain Todd, Brigade Major of 2nd Brigade. Giving very useful assistance on the 17th May to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade in the Field, although very ill and in the sick report.

Major Orr, Commanding Hyderabad Field Force. Efficient aid to the 2nd Brigade at Diapoor, on the 18th May.

Majors Rich and Loftus, skilfully loopholing the houses, and driving back the enemy with great loss when they attacked Muttra on the 18th May.

Major Stuart, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilful disposition of the picquets and re-inforcement, and in repulsing the determined attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Jerome, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, severely wounded. Most gallantly and successfully leading his Company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Skilfully directing the different Companies of skirmishers against the attack of the enemy on the 20th May.

Lieutenant Forbes, 25th Bombay Native Infantry (Partial Sunstroke). Gallantly and successfully leading his Company against the enemy on the 20th May.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Good service in the pursuit on the 22nd May.

Serjeant Major Graham, Commanding half No. 4 Light Field Battery. Bravery and skill in Commanding his guns, when attacked in position on the right, and afterwards when his guns advanced in pursuit on the 22nd May.

Assistant Surgeon Barry and Captain Lepper, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. Having left their beds, being in the sick report, to join their Regiment in the field on the 22nd of May.

Ensign Trueman, 3rd Bombay Europeans. Great steadiness and gallantry on the 22nd May when in Command of the picquets of his Regiment at the Mortar Battery when attacked.

Brigadier Stuart. Ably commanding the advance of the Right Wing, and bringing up the Artillery and Baggage rapidly through the difficult ravines on the 23rd May.

Captain Ommanney, Royal Artillery, Commanding Artillery. Good service in covering the advance, and silencing the enemy's guns, with the Battery Royal Artillery on the 23rd May.

Serjeant Judgson, Hyderabad Artillery. Excellent conduct under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the Mortar Battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

Gunner Farrell, Royal Artillery. Excellent conduct under Captain Turnbull, Bengal Engineers, in the Mortar Battery on the left bank of the Jumna.

List of Officers mentioned for useful service during the operations before Culpoe, from 17th to 23rd May 1858.

Captain Lightfoot, Commanding 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery. Placing skilfully his guns at Muttra on 7th May.

Major Stuart and Ensign Keane, Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. For having on the 22nd instant rendered good service in the Field.

Lieutenant Haggard, Commissary of Ordnance. Causing on the 22nd May casualties and disorder by the fire of his siege guns in the enemy's Cavalry.

Captain Hare, Commanding 5th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent. Useful service when left in charge of the Camp on the 22nd May.

Lieutenant Macquoid, Adjutant of the 5th Hyderabad Infantry. Useful service and constant zeal under Captain Hare on the 22nd May and other occasions.

Captain Abbott, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. Guarding well on the 22nd May the outposts on the left, and executing skilfully and successfully a retrograde movement to draw on the enemy into the fire of our siege guns.

Major Ross, Commanding Camel Corps. Useful conduct in covering the advance of the Left Column against Culpoe on the 23rd of May.

HUGH ROSS,

Comdg. F. D. A. and Field Forces.

Casualty Return of the Central India Field Force, from the 15th instant to the termination of the operations against Culpee.

*Head Quarters, Central India Field Force,
Camp Culpee, the 27th May 1858.*

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Date.	Remarks.
	<i>Troop.</i>			
Left Wing H. M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons.	Serjt. Major...	Edwin Elias	May 22nd	Died from sun-stroke.
	Private ...	D. H. G. Austin	" 24th	Ditto.
	"	F. George	" "	Ditto.
	"	H. Hopper	" "	Ditto.
	"	J. Meller	" "	Ditto.
	"	Roland Smart	" 20th	Ditto.
	"	Joseph Thwaites	" 22nd	Ditto.
	"	Alexander Viner	" 24th	Ditto.
	Gunner ...	Francis Hurat	" 22nd	Ditto.
	"	John Cathcart	" "	Ditto.
	Gunner ...	Henry Cox	" "	Killed in action.
	Bombardier ...	William Harris	" "	Ditto.
	Driver ...	Marwattee	" "	Wounded slightly.
	Gunner ...	John Maynalian	" "	Wounded.
	Bugler ...	William Leathed	" 15th	Died from sun-stroke.
H. M.'s 86th Regiment.	Lieutenant ...	H. E. Jerome	" "	Wounded.
	Serjeant ...	Hugh Burns	" "	Ditto.
		Richard Foley	" "	Ditto.
		James Barnes	" "	Ditto.
		Michael Byrnes	" "	Wounded, since dead.
		Robert Barker	" "	Died of <i>Coup-de-soleil</i> .
		George Burrowelough	" "	Ditto.
		Cornelius Corcoran	" "	Wounded.
		Timothy Foley	" "	Died of <i>Coup-de-soleil</i> .
		Samuel Grier	" "	Ditto.
		Patrick McEllenon	" "	Wounded.
		Thomas Madden	" "	Ditto, since dead.
		John Martin	" "	Ditto.
		Dennis Morrissey	" "	Wounded.
		John Nicholas	" "	Ditto.
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	Naique ...	Futtay Khan	" "	Killed in action.
	Private ...	Shew Churn Sing	" "	Ditto.
	"	Takoor Aheer	" "	Ditto.
	"	Essoo Tehakul	" "	Ditto.
	"	Puray Doobay	" "	Ditto.
	"	Gunput Silkay	" "	Ditto.
	"	Baywa Poway	" "	Ditto.
	"	Rama Mooray	" "	Ditto.
	"	Babbho Morgoot	" "	Ditto.
	"	Luxumon Powar	" "	Wounded.
	"	Goeman Sing	" "	Ditto.
	"	Keram Rao Moray	" "	Ditto.
	"	Chandee Aheer	" "	Ditto.
	"	Sunker Argoonhotry	" "	Ditto.
	"	Essoo Purrah	" "	Ditto.
3rd Regt. Hybd. Cavalry.	Duffadar ...	Chand Khan	May 23rd	Wounded slightly.
	Trooper ...	Shair Ali	" "	Ditto severely.
	Ditto ...	Missar Ali Beg	" 22nd	Dangerously, since dead.
<i>2nd Brigade.</i>				
No. 6 Fd. Battery	Trumpeter ...	Thomas Gomes	May 16th	Died from <i>Inter Solis</i> .
	Gunner ...	David Howell	" "	
Royal Ar. tillery.	"	James Wharton	" "	Ditto.
	"	Thomas Holland	" 22nd	
H. M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons	Regl. Serj. Maj.	H. Holloway	" 16th	Ditto.
	Private ...	J. J. Cowles	" 23rd	
	"	Hugh Sudden	" 20th	
	"	James King	" 23rd	

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Date.	Remarks.
<i>Troop.</i>				
Detachment 21th Regt-3rd Bombay Eu-14 M's 71st 3rd Regiment ment Bombay Native Regt- Highland Light Caval- Infantry. Light In- fantry.	Trooper	Emaum Bux	May 16th	{ Killed in action.
	"	Suroop Sing	" "	
	"	Wooroo Sing	" "	
	"	Juan Carlos	" "	
	Trumpeter	Mark Fernandez	" 17th	{ Wounded severely by round shot in abdomen. Killed in action. Grazed by round shot in right leg
	Trooper	Bugger Sing	" "	
	Sergeant	Alexander Rose	" 22nd	
	Private	James Anderson	" 17th	
	"	W. Fergusson	" 21st	{ Died of <i>Ictus Solis</i> .
	"	T. Johnston	" "	
	"	J. Livingstone	" 22nd	
	"	Peter Brown	" 16th	
	"	James Madden	" "	{ Killed in action.
	"	William Tootle	" 21st	
	"	John Reynolds	" 23rd	
	"	John Hastings	" "	
	"	Patrick Doyle	" 16th	{ Died of <i>Ictus Solis</i> .
	"	Michael Cosgrove	" 23rd	
	"	Lalla Mooljee	" 16th	
	"	Guradhar Panday	" "	
	"	Bhowaree Bhoghar	" "	{ Killed in action.
	"	Shaik Raj Bap	" "	
	"	Narrain Salvee	" "	
	"	Bulwantee Gurconna	" "	
"	Chunmebur Mhadomulla	" "	{ Wounded severely by gun shot wound in right leg. Wounded slightly by gun shot wound in arm. " " " in chest.	
"	Ajudia Nawon	" 20th		
"	<i>Camel Corps attached to 2nd Brigade.</i>			
"				
Camel Corps.	Color Sergeant	Worall	May 23rd	{ Severe contusion.
	Private	T. Wood	" "	
	"	James Jones	" "	
<i>Hyderabad Contingent Field Force.</i>				
1st Caval- ry.	Trooper	Peer Khan	May 17th	Killed.
	"	Mahomed Emaum	" 15th	Severely wounded.
4th Cavalry.	"	Ram Deen	" 16th	Killed.
	"	Mahomed Khan	" "	Ditto
Jemadar	Duffadar	Dumma Khan	" 17th	Slightly wounded.
	"	Goulam Nulbiak	" 23rd	Severely "
Jemadar	Chotay Khan	"	" "	Killed.
	Gr. Mr. Sorjt.	C. J. Moore	" 15th	Sun-stroke, died.
Subadar	Bhyjoo Sing	"	" 20th	Do. severely.
	Sepoy	Jankoe	" "	Do. slightly.
" "	"	Dulloo	" "	Do. "
	"	Lutchmean	" "	Do. "
" "	"	Kurreem Khan	" "	Do. "
	"	Synd Jaffer	" "	Do. "
" "	"	Shaik Cummo	" "	Do. "
	"	Lildajee	" "	Do. "
" "	"	Rajalune	" "	Do. "
	"	Shaik Balla	" "	Do. "
Havildar	Lutchmon	"	" "	Do. "
	Sepoy	Cullian	" 17th	Severely wounded.
" "	"	Baldoo Sing	" "	Slightly.
	Naique	Duljoet Sing	" 20th	Sun-stroke, severely.
Havildar	Soetal Pandy	"	" "	Do. slightly.
	Sepoy	Ramdyal	" "	Do. "
" "	"	Narrain	" "	Do. severely.
	"	Tackoor	" "	Do. died.

ABSTRACT.

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Died from Exhaustion.	Sun-stroke.	REMARKS.
<i>1st Brigade.</i>						
Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons ...	0	0	0	0	5	
1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery ...	0	0	0	0	10	
4-2 Artillery ...	2	2	0	0	0	
21st Company Royal Engineers ...	0	0	0	0	1	
Her Majesty's 86th Regiment ...	0	*3	0	0	0	*Since dead (2) two.
25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry...	0	10	0	0	0	
3rd Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contigent	0	†3	0	0	0	† One since dead.
<i>2nd Brigade.</i>						
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery ...	0	0	0	0	4	
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons ...	0	0	0	0	4	
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ...	4	2	0	0	0	
Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders ...	0	0	0	0	5	
3rd Bombay European Regiment ...	1	†1	0	0	5	† Since dead.
Detachment 24th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry ...	4	4	0	0	0	
Camel Corps, attached to 2nd Brigade ...	0	3	0	0	0	
Hyderabad Contigent Field Force ...	4	5	0	0	\$17	\$ 2 Since dead.
Total ...	24	43	0	0	46	

H. H. A. Wood, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General, Central India Field Force.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Return of Horses of the Central India Field Force, Killed and Wounded from the 15th instant to the termination of the operations against Culpee.

Camp Culpee, May 1858.

CORPS.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.	DIED FROM EXHAUSTION.	SUN-STROKE.
<i>Divisional Staff.</i>					
Major General Commanding ...	...	1	...	...	...
Colonel Wetherall, Chief of the Staff ...	...	1	...	...	...
Captain Cockburn, A. D. C. ...	...	1	...	...	...
Lieutenant Lyster, A. D. C. ...	...	1	...	...	...
Lieutenant Badgrie, Assistant Quarter-Master General ...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>2nd Brigade.</i>					
No. 6 Field Battery Royal Artillery ...	1	...	...	2	...
Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons ...	2	...	...	2	2
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ...	4	3	2	4	...
Total...	8	7	2	4	2

H. H. A. Wood, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Central India Field Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
CENTRAL INDIA FIELD FORCE.

Return of Ordnance captured in the Fort of Culpee and in the pursuit of the Rebel Army on the 23rd May 1858 by the Force under Command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B.

Camp Culpee, 28th May 1858.

No.	Nature of Ordnance.	Manufacture.	LENGTH.		Calibre.	REMARKS.
			Feet.	Inches.		
1	Iron Gun.	English.	8	8	18 pr.	On English Carriage, with Limber and Elephants. With Ammunition Waggon.
2	Brass Guns.		5	8.7	9 pr.	
3	Ditto.		5	8.7	9 pr.	
4	Ditto Mortar.		1	6.5	5½ inch	
5	Brass Howitzer.		2	6	6 inch	
6	Ditto Gun.		4	8.1	6 pr.	
7	Ditto Ditto.	Native.	5	8½	6 pr.	2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, and 23 taken in the pursuit. The rest in the Fort.
8	Ditto Ditto.		4	1	3 pr.	
9	Ditto Ditto.		2	10½	3 pr.	
10	Ditto Ditto.		4	2	3 pr.	
11	Ditto Ditto.		4	0	2 pr.	
12	Ditto Ditto.		3	1	1 pr.	
13	Ditto Ditto.		1	8	½ pr.	
14	Iron Ditto.		2	1.7	12 pr.	
15	Ditto.		3	0	1 pr.	
16	Ditto.		3	7	½ pr.	
17	Ditto.		4	0	½ pr.	
18	Ditto.		2	0	½ pr.	
19	Ditto.		2	7	½ pr.	
20	Ditto.		2	3	½ pr.	
21	Ditto.		2	10	½ pr.	
22	Ditto.		2	2	½ pr.	
23	Ditto.		5	10	3 pr.	

THOMAS T. HAGGARD, *Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery,*
Commissary of Ordnance, Central India Field Force.

No. 273 of 1859.—In publishing the following letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 4, of the 22nd January 1859, forwarding three Despatches, one from Brigadier General R. Walpole, C. B., and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Commanding a Moveable Column, His Excellency the Governor General in Council notifies his entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, and in his commendation of the conduct of the Brigadier General and of the Officers and Men employed on the occasion:—

No. 2.

FROM THE DEPT. ADJT. GENL. OF THE ARMY,
TO THE SECR. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,
Military Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, three Despatches; viz., one from Brigadier General R. Walpole, C. B., dated the 18th instant, and two from Colonel M. G. Dennis, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Commanding a Moveable Column, dated respectively the 14th and 15th instant.

2. The latter Officer had been instructed to sweep through the Khyreeghur District in which it was known that from two to three thousand Rebels were lurking, they having retreated there and been gradually reinforced in numbers by fugitives from other quarters since Colonel Christie's skirmish which took place in the end of December.

3. The Officers Commanding the out-posts on the Rohilkund Frontier had been carefully put on their guard, as it could not but be anticipated that as the result of Colonel Dennis' forward movement after he had crossed the Sarjea and penetrated the Khyreeghur jungle, the Rebels in his front would try to escape into the jungles under the hills North of Rohilkund.

4. This accordingly happened as will be seen in the Colonel's Despatches, Colonel Dennis having, in Lord Clyde's opinion, displayed much energy in carrying out his instructions.

5. Brigadier General Walpole most properly considered that in such circumstances, when his Division was threatened, his position should be at his outposts, and he was thus able in person to direct the Troops forming them when the expected contingency took place.

This, His Excellency is happy to observe, he did with the most admirable effect as shown in his own narrative.

6. The conduct of the Detachment of the 42nd Highlanders and of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's Troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery, under the able direction of the Brigadier General, the Commander-in-Chief considers to have been beyond all praise, and His Excellency has the greatest pleasure in recommending Brigadier General Walpole, Colonel Dennis, and the Officers mentioned by the former, to the favorable consideration of the Viceroy and Governor General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS;
Camp Lucknow,
The 22nd January 1859. }

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM BRIGDR.-GEN. R. WALPOLE, C. B.,

Comdg. Rohilkund Division,

TO MAJ.-GENL. SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, K. C. B.,

Chief of the Staff.

Camp Saseeah, Banks of Saarda,

The 16th January 1859.

SIR,

In a former despatch I acquainted you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, that I had formed two Columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, 42nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, Bengal Horse Artillery, and directed the former to proceed to Madho Tanda, for the purpose of watching the course of the Saarda in front of that place, and the latter to guard the ford on that river from Colonel Wilkinson's left, as far as Birimdee at the foot of the hills.

On the 28th ultimo, on hearing that a large Force of Rebels was collected in the neighbourhood of Khyregur, I proceeded to Colonel Wilkinson's Camp, where I remained a week visiting the different ghats, and afterwards joined Colonel Smyth's Camp at this place.

The arrangements made by both these Officers were excellent, all the principal ghats were watched, yet still (although I was in hopes we should hear of any large body of Rebels crossing the line to be watched, 40 miles, was so extended for the small Force at my disposal, and the jungle was in parts so dense, that I saw at once, it was impossible to prevent small bodies of men at night crossing the river which was falling daily, and fresh portions of it becoming fordable.

Colonel Dennis having informed me that he was directed to sweep through the Khyregur jungles, Colonel Smyth on the 14th instant proceeded to the small detachment (which was watching the Bumbasa ghat, 11 miles up the river, on the extreme left of our line), with two guns, a few Highlanders on them, and an escort of Cavalry to strengthen that post, in case an attack should be made on it, when the Rebels were disturbed by Colonel Dennis' Column.

On the 15th instant at dawn, firing was heard in our Camp, from a ghat about (3) three miles up the river, where we had a picquet of 26 Highlanders, 20 Kumaon Levy, and 10 Irregular Cavalry, and soon after information was sent in that the enemy was crossing the river in strength with elephants and guns, about 600 yards below the picquet where the forest was very dense.

I immediately despatched Lieutenant Lance, with a

■ B. Horse Artillery
guns, 5th Troop 1st Brigade.

180 Sahres of the 2nd
Punjab Irregular Cavalry
and Rohilkund Horse.

1 Officer and 37 Men 42nd
Highlanders, and 1 Officer
and 54 Men of the Kumaon
Levy.

party of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to ascertain what was going on and proceeded with the Troops specified in the margin towards the picquet, leaving a few men in Camp (which was ordered to be struck and packed) under Lieutenant Millett, to guard it. On passing through a village, or rather a few wretched hovels on the edge of the jungle, I found that the enemy occupied the only path through which we could pass, so I formed up the Troops at this village, placing the guns where they commanded the open ground up to the edge of the forest, with the few Infantry to support them, and the Cavalry drawn up on the flanks where the ground was tolerably open.

I sent off to Colonel Smyth to beg him to return with his two guns, and the few Highlanders and Sowars he had taken to Bumbasa, and also to Colonel Wilkinson's Camp—20 miles distant to desire him to forward as quickly as possible a Troop of Cavalry, and two Companies of Highlanders.

At about 8 o'clock A. M., Colonel Smyth arrived, he having started early, leaving the guns and detachment to follow later in the day, but on meeting my messenger, and hearing what was going on, he directed him to proceed as fast as possible to Bumbasa, and pushed on to join me.

From the time we took up our position a fire was opened on both sides, but without any damage to us; at about 8½ A. M., the enemy issued from the forest in force, a line of 3 or 400 Sepoys many dressed in uniform, leading in skirmishing order, supported by two guns, large numbers of foot and some horsemen, Colonel Smyth riding forward took a position to enfilade them with the guns, and the Highlanders and Kumaon Levy in extended order, received them with a heavy fire at the same time; the Artillery reserving their fire until within grape range drove back the whole mass with great loss into the forest along the edge of which their skirmishers remained keeping up a fire, and occasionally advancing to attack us whenever our fire ceased.

At about 12 o'clock, the 2 guns with the eleven Highlanders on them and the Cavalry returned from Bumbasa, and a Squadron arrived from the South, and thinking it of the greatest consequence to prevent the enemy escaping through the forest, and feeling confident I could hold my position in their front, I despatched 2 guns and a Squadron of Cavalry to the open plain in front of the village of Nugra to watch the whole of the jungle in that direction, and determined to act on the defensive until the two Companies of Highlanders, which I had sent for arrived, unless my picquet which was separated from us should be seriously attacked, when I determined to advance into the jungles to rescue them.

At about 3 o'clock P. M., a heavy fire of musketry was heard in the direction of the picquet. I therefore decided to attack and unite with it. I directed Colonel Smyth to gain possession of the road which led to them. He galloped forward with the guns with great gallantry, the Infantry only about 60 in all advanced in skirmishing order, and the Cavalry formed as well as the rough jungle would permit, to support the whole. The enemy fought with great determination, but the Highlanders advanced with such intrepidity and steadiness, and the guns were so well served and taken so nobly to the front, that the enemy, though fighting in the most obstinate manner, after a severe struggle gave way. We continued to advance pressing their right so effectually, that in an hour I was enabled to open communication with the picquet. But we had suffered severely. Captain Lawson was badly wounded, nobly fighting in the front with his men, the Color Sergeant of the same Company was

killed. Lieutenant Kemp, Commanding the Detachment of Kumaon Levy, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading on his men, and our Casualties for so small a Force, were considerable, but our object was gained, the Infantry of the piequet under Lieutenant Coleridge were at once sent to the front and reinforced, our thin line of Skirmishers, and the whole advancing with cheers continued to drive the enemy before them until the sun was down when we arrived at a deep swamp which was impassable for guns, the enemy were hurriedly and in confusion re-crossing the river, and but a feeble fire was kept up. At 7 o'clock p. m., the two fresh Companies of the 42nd arrived, and the whole advancing under Captain Green, soon cleared our front and finished the action, driving the enemy before them and laying out some, who obstinately continued to remain in the high grass to fight them.

It was now 8 p. m., all firing ceased and although moonlight, a thick mist and the smoke which continued to hang heavily among the trees, made it impossible to see many yards. I therefore considered it prudent not to push further through the jungle, where even a few desperate wounded men might have shot or stabbed our skirmishers without our observing them. I therefore remained quietly in position until midnight, when all having been quiet for some hours, I left a strong piequet at the village and Cavalry to watch the outside of the forest, and took back the remainder to Camp where we lay on our arms.

The following morning I sent a long line of skirmishers through the entire jungle, two guns which had been abandoned were secured; several horses and bullocks and the killed, with a few wounded who had been unable to move lay thick and numerous; old Sepoys' muskets, matchlocks and swords had been thrown away in all directions. Among the slain are Nurput Sing, his cousin Bene Sing and his son. The Rebels were driven entirely routed across the Saarda, and are dispersed; several small parties with many wounded men who fled from the fight have been captured by our patrol parties and the police in various directions, and the Force is entirely broken up.

To the small gallant band who so nobly fought against such overwhelming numbers, (for the enemy were above 2000,) and to the whole of the Officers, only 15 in all including my Staff, after the arrival of the two Companies of the 42nd, my warmest thanks are due. It is impossible to speak in too high praise of the small body of 42nd Highlanders bravely led by Captain Lawson until wounded, and then Commanded

by Lieutenant Coleridge, and of the Troop of Native Bengal Horse Artillery ably Commanded by Captain Penny; no Artillery could have behaved with more devotion, more courage, or more coolness; to the whole of the Officers and Men of this Troop I am deeply indebted. To Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, the greatest praise is due for the extremely good arrangements he made for watching the ghats, and for his vigilance and constant exertions in this harassing duty in a country of thick jungle. I am also extremely indebted to this Officer for the able and valuable assistance he gave me during the action, and I beg most strongly to recommend him to His Lordship's notice and protection.

My best thanks are due to Lieutenant Lance, 2nd Punjab Irregular Cavalry, who was unfortunately wounded early in the morning, and his horse killed while endeavouring to communicate with the piequet, and also to Major Carey, my Acting Quarter Master General who, on Lieutenant Lance being wounded, I directed to take Command of his Regiment, there being no other Officer with it.

The whole of the Cavalry exposed to a heavy fire in ground most unfavourable for the action of that arm, behaved remarkably well.

The Kumaon Levy, young and inexperienced boys, suffered from the impossibility of preventing them congregating in masses instead of extending; great praise is due to Subadar Runjeet Khatri, an old Native Officer of the 80th Goorkas, who was unremitting in his zeal and gallantly in commanding them on the removal of the their brave Officer Lieutenant Kemp.

The zeal and indefatigable exertions of Assistant Surgeon Smith, B. Horse Artillery, the only Medical Officer with the Force were unceasing, and he was constantly exposed during the day to the fire of the enemy while attending on our numerous wounded.

I beg to bring to His Lordship's notice my Acting Adjutant General Major Barwell who was wounded, whose usefulness, active exertions and courage deserve my particular thanks, and to my Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Hendy, 52nd Regiment, my best thanks are due for his general usefulness, his zeal, and his intelligence.

I beg to enclose a list of Casualties and a Sketch of the ground.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. WALPOLE, Brigdr. Genl.,
Comdg. Rohilkund Division.

Numerical Return of killed, wounded and missing in a Field Force under the Command of Brigadier General Walpole, C. B., Commanding Rohilkund and Kumaon Division.
Camp Sissaiya, January 17th, 1858.

CORPS.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.		
	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Rank and File.
Divisional Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...
5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
2nd Punjab Cavalry	4	2	1	7	...	...	...
H. M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders	4	2	...	10	...	...	...
Kumaon Levy	8	1	...	13	...	...	1
Police Sowans	1	...	...
	12	3	...	3	...	30	12	1	1

(Examined.)

* Mortally, since dead.

CHARLES A. BARWELL, Major,
Deputy Asst. Adj. Genl. Rohilkund and Kumaon Divn.

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier General,
Comdg. Rohilkund and Kumaon Divn.

*Nominal Roll of Europeans killed, wounded and missing in a Field Force under the Command of
Brigadier General Walpole, C. B., Commanding Rohilkund and Kumaon Division.*

Camp Sessaia, January 17th, 1859.

No.	CORPS.	RANK.	NAMES.	REMARKS.
1	Divisional Staff	Major	C. A. Barwell, D. A. A., General	Slightly, musket shot left arm.
1	2nd Punjaub Cavalry	Lieutenant	F. Lance	Severely, musket shot above left ankle.
18	H. M.'s 42nd Highrs.	Captain	W. Lawson	Severely, musket shot through left knee.
"	"	Lieutenant	R. K. Bayley	Contusion in abdomen.
"	"	Color Sergeant	A. Landles	Killed by musket shot.
"	"	Corporal	Thomas Thompson	Ditto.
"	"	"	Archibald Ritchie	Ditto.
"	"	Private	Charles Vagstaff	Killed by sword cut.
"	"	Corporal	William Stirling	Severe contusion left thigh.
"	"	Loc. Corporal	Samuel Corbett	Slight contusion in shoulder.
"	"	"	William McIntosh	Severely, musket shot left knee.
"	"	Private	Robert Sibbalds	Slight contusion left shoulder.
"	"	"	William Brown	Slight contusion right shoulder.
"	"	"	William Forrester	Slightly, sword cut, left temple.
"	"	"	Isaac Wilson	Slight contusion right arm.
"	"	"	John Henderson	Severely, musket shot in left thigh.
"	"	"	Robert Crossin	Severely, left fore-arm ampu- tated.
"	"	"	Charles Gilderthorpe	Dangerously, left fore-arm, and abdomen.
1	Kumaon Levy, (doing duty)	Lieutenant	E. T. Kemp	Mortally, since dead.

(Examined.)

CHAS. A. BARWELL, Major,
D. A. A. General Rohilkund and Kumaon Division.

R. WALPOLE, Brigadier General,
Comm'dg. Rohilkund and Kumaon Division.

FROM COLONEL M. G. DENNIS,
Comdg. Detachment Movable Column,
TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF,
Army Head Quarters, Camp Bankes.
Camp Goorhaie, 14th January 1859.

SIR,
I HAVE the honor to report, for information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that during last night I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, Commanding Detachment of Mooltanees Horse, informing me that he had come upon the track of the Rebels some fifteen miles from my encampment. He halted when he found his information certain, and he ascertained this morning that they were about ten miles in advance of him, with which he acquainted me. I started early this morning, but on the march I received a note from Lieutenant Dixon, giving me to understand that he was close upon the Rebels. I immediately hastened on with the Artillery and 2nd Dragoon Guards, but I regret to say I was too late to take part in an affair between Lieutenant Dixon, with his Mooltanees, aided by Lieutenant DeKantaw, and about eighty of his Police, and in which the former was severely wounded, and several men both of the Mooltanees and Police.

The Rebels being reported in position about four miles from where they had checked our Native Force, I advanced upon them with about fifty of the Bays, a Troop of Mooltanees, and about sixty of the Police,

with intent to make them show their strength, and to go at them if I found myself strong enough; but they were so strongly posted in an exceedingly difficult jungle with, I should say, six or eight guns, that I refused in any way to compromise the few Europeans I had with me, and the Artillery, who with the remainder of the Bays were some miles in rear (and the Rifles still further) being unable to come up until nearly dark. I did not expose the Force further.

I am now about eight miles from the Rebels, who are watched, and, if they remain at their present position, I shall go at them with my whole Force, as early as possible to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Comdg. Detachment Movable Column.

FROM COLONEL M. G. DENNIS,
Comdg. Detachment Movable Column,
TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAFF,
Army Head Quarters, Camp Bankes.
Camp Goorhaie, 15th January 1859, 6 o'clock P. M.
SIR,

In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of His

Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I followed up the Rebels at an early hour this morning to Malaghat on the Saarda, which they crossed without affording me an opportunity of opening fire upon them; but, apparently, immediately they reached the right bank of the river a heavy fire was opened upon them from, I believe, either Colonel Smythe or Colonel Wilkinson's Columns, which has been continued almost without intermission up to the present hour.

I remained at the ghat for some time to prevent the Rebels from returning, but the report of the guns becoming fainter and fainter every moment, I felt assured they were driven completely from the Khyru Ghur District, beyond which my instructions intimated I was not to proceed in pursuit. I rode upwards of forty miles yesterday and thirty to-day, which must be my excuse for not sending you a list of the casualties that occurred in the Mooltan Cavalry and DeKantow's Police in the affair of yesterday.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. G. DENNIS, Colonel,
Comdg. Detachment Movable Column.

No. 274 of 1859.—The permission granted by the Major General Commanding the Troops in China to Major James Townshend Daniell, of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on Furlough on urgent private affairs, for one year, under the old Regulations, from the 15th January 1859, is confirmed.

No. 275 of 1859.—*Erratum*.—In the Column of Remarks in the Statement of Estate Deposits for September 1858, published in Government General Order No. 1075, of the 7th December 1858, for "William Charles Murton" read *Charles William Murton*. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 276 of 1859.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 12, dated 19th January 1859, is published for general information:—

"I have to acquaint you that Mr. Alexander Babes Douglas, now residing in India, has been appointed a Cadet of Infantry upon the Bengal Establishment, subject to the usual conditions and to his being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test. His order of Rank will be transmitted in due course."

No. 277 of 1859.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 22, of the 25th January 1859, is published for general information:—

"I have to acquaint you that Messrs. Vincent William Tregear, and William Beckett, now residing in India, have been appointed Cadets of Infantry upon the Bengal Establishment, subject to the usual conditions and to their being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test. Their order of Rank will be transmitted in due course."

No. 278 of 1859.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 21, dated the 25th January 1859, is published for general information:—

"The under-mentioned Officers who have proceeded in charge of Recruits on the Ship *Jason* will be considered to have returned to duty by the Mails stated opposite their respective names, by which they would have proceeded had their ser-

vices not been required for the charge of Recruits on the voyage round the Cape, viz.:—

Per Mail from Southampton.

Captain J. F. Raper, Bengal Artillery, 4th Dec. 1858.
Lieutenant H. O. Currie, 5th } 20th Decem-
Bengal Native Infantry. } ber 1858.
Lieutenant A. S. Douglas, 2nd } 4th Decem-
European Bengal Fusiliers. } ber 1858.

2. Lieutenant W. D. Chapman, 17th Madras Native Infantry, and Executive Engineer at Nag-poor has been detained to proceed with the next Detachment of Recruits for Calcutta, and will therefore be entitled to resume his Staff appointment, notwithstanding that he will have exceeded the prescribed period of fifteen months' absence."

No. 279 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officer recently posted, is, at his own request, transferred to the Corps specified opposite to his name:—

Ensign Charles Albert Dodd, from the 6th European Regiment to the 74th Native Infantry, as the junior of his Rank.

No. 280 of 1859.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Surgeon Richard O'Shaughnessy, } For fifteen
F. R. C. S., of the Medical } months, under
Department, Professor of } the new Regu-
Surgery in the Medical Col- } lations.
lege.

R. J. H. BROWN, Major-General,
Surg. to the Govt. of India.

Public Works Department.

No. 40.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Port William, the 25th February 1859.

Transfer.—Lieutenant E. D. Malcolm, Royal Engineers, appointed to the Public Works Department in Oudh as a 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, in Notification No. 31, of the 17th instant, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, and directed to report himself for orders to Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.

No. 41.

The 26th February 1859.

Appointment.—Mr. H. A. Lawrence is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer and posted to the Punjab.

No. 42.

The 28th February 1859.

Notification.—Mr. H. Dewes, 1st Class Assistant Engineer, who obtained leave to Europe for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, in Notification No. 166, dated the 2nd December last, reported his departure per *Phaeb Danbur*, on the 22nd February 1859.

No. 43.

The 1st March 1859.

Appointment.—Lieutenant H. J. G. Gordon, of the Madras Engineers, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, in the Hyderabad Territory.

H. YULE, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 1367.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 7th February 1859.*—Mr. J. E. Howell to be a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV of 1843, and a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1843, in Rangpore, and to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate under Regulations XIII of 1797, and IX of 1807, in that District.

The 18th February 1859.—Messrs. W. Wavell and J. Meik to be Members of the Charitable Dispensary at Pooree.

The 24th February 1859.—Mr. A. Money to be Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, but to officiate until further orders as Controller of Government Salt Chowkies, and to exercise the powers of a Salt Agent within the limits described in Section XXXIII Act XXIX of 1838.

Mr. W. S. Seton Karr to be Collector of Shahabad, but to continue to officiate as Judge of Jessore.

Mr. J. Combe to officiate temporarily as Collector of Shahabad.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be Magistrate of Shahabad.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to officiate as Magistrate of Shahabad. Mr. C. J. Mackenzie will officiate as Magistrate of Shahabad, until the arrival of Mr. Herschel.

Mr. J. W. Furrell to the charge of the Sub-Division of Auringabad.

Mr. A. J. Elliot to officiate as Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. C. S. Belli to officiate as Collector of Nudda.

The 25th February 1859.—Moulavy Abdool Lutef, Moonsiff of Auringabad, in Behar, is promoted to the First Grade of Moonsiffs.

The 26th February 1859.—Mr. C. B. Skinner to officiate as Magistrate of Jessore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Molony.

Mr. E. V. Cockerell to officiate as Magistrate of Burdwan, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lawford.

Mr. W. R. Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhagulpore, is transferred to Shahabad, where he will exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII of 1797 and IX of 1807.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 23rd February 1859.* Moulavy Ally Newaz, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Dinagepore, for one month and six days, on Medical Certificate, under Clause II, Section V of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th instant.

The 24th February 1859.—Baboo Kooladanundo Mookerjee, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Rangpore, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause II, Section V of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th of December last.

The 25th February 1859.—Mr. E. Jenkins, Additional Judge of Sarun and Tirhoot, six weeks' preparatory leave, from the 10th of April next, under the Financial Notification of the 14th of October 1857, to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The 26th February 1859.—Mr. E. W. Molony, Magistrate of Jessore, for two months, under Section XII of the new revised Absentee Rules.

Mr. H. B. Lawford, Magistrate of Burdwan, for fifteen days, under Clause I, Section XIV of the new revised Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 26th February 1859.*—The services of Major H. M. Nation, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, at his own request.

The 28th February 1859.—Mr. F. A. Lushington, of the Civil Service, reported his return to the Presidency, on the 26th instant.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

No. 377.

Allahabad, the 25th February 1859.

Appointment.—Mr. William Smoult Paterson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, until further orders.

No. 425.

The 26th February 1859.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 195 of 1859.

The 8th of February.

The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Cockburn are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH Major Genl.,

Secy. to Govt. of India, Military Department.

Re-published by order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

Appointment.—Assistant Surgeon Robert Cockburn to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mooradabad.

No. 430.

Leave of Absence.—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Farquhar, M. D., Superintendent Central Prison, Allahabad, for six weeks, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers on Staff employ, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to England, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 106.

Allahabad, the 22nd February 1859.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days' privilege leave is granted to Fyaz-ood-deen, Deputy Collector of Zillah Allypore, from the 22nd instant.

No. 108.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Baboo Kunnoo Loll, Deputy Collector of Banda, from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 118.

The 23rd February 1859.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that the Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapoor is Ex-Officio Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares, under Section III. Regulation VII. of 1828.

No. 363.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. George Dundee Turnbull, Civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut, for three months, under Section XII. of the amended Absentee Rules, from the 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

C. J. DANIELL,

Under-Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 112.

Allahabad, the 21st February 1859.

Notification.—The Reverend A. Garstin to officiate as Chaplain of Cawnpore, until further orders.

The Reverend T. A. Moore, B. A., to be Chaplain of Benares.

No. 122.

The 22nd February 1859.

Captain J. N. H. Maclean to be Marriage Registrar in the Saugor District.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

F. B. OUTRAM,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1857-58, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Thursday, the 10th of March 1859, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 2,200 chests, viz:—

Behar Opium	1,915
Benares Ditto	285
Total Chests,...	2,200

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 1st December 1858, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March 1859, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the sale will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday the 15th

March 1859, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Friday, the 25th March 1859.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for Sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium of 1857-58 will be brought to Sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board however reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 10th April 1859	1915	285	2200
Do. Monday, 16th May	1915	285	2200
Do. Thursday, 18th June	1915	285	2200
Do. Monday, 11th July	1915	285	2200
Do. Wednesday, 16th August	1915	285	2200
Do. Friday, 23rd September	1915	285	2200
Do. Monday, 10th October	1915	285	2200
Do. Wednesday, 26th November	1915	285	2200
Do. Monday, 5th December	1915	285	2200
	17254	5130	22384

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

EDW. LUSHINGTON,

Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd February 1859. }

Notification.

INSTANCES having occurred of the unauthorised payment of Railway Post Bills issued by this Office, it is hereby notified that they are at present payable at the under-mentioned Treasuries only, where funds have been provided to meet them:—

General Treasury, Calcutta.

Champaran.	Benares.
Burdwan.	Mirzapore.
Rajmahal.	Allahabad.
Maldah.	Cawnpore.
Bhaugulpore.	Futteeypore.
Shahabad.	Agra.
Patna.	Allyghur.
Monghyr.	Etawah.
Moorsheadabad.	Furruckabad.
Purneah.	Meerut.
Tirhoot.	Mynpoorie.
Beerbhoom.	Delhi.
Booldandshuhur.	Ferozepore.

Officers in charge of all other Treasuries are hereby strictly prohibited from paying such Bills.

E. DRUMMOND,

Asst. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;

Accountant General's Office,
Bill Issue Department,
The 16th February 1859.

Notice.

WITH reference to the Government Notification of the 26th ultimo and 10th instant, it is hereby notified for general information, that the narrative

portion of the Treasury Bills is printed in a distinguishing color for each value as follows:—

Bills for Rupees	10,000	Color	Green.
"	5,000	"	Blue.
"	1,000	"	Brown.
"	500	"	Lilac.
"	200	"	Black.

EDMUND DRUMMOND,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;
Loan Office,
The 24th February 1859.

Notice.

THE General Treasury will be closed on Wednesday, the 2nd and Thursday the 3rd March 1859, on account of the Hindoo Holidays Sheebo Rattree.

The General Treasury will be closed on Friday, the 18th and Saturday the 19th March 1859, on account of the Hindoo Holidays Dole Jattrā,
and

The General Treasury will be closed on Thursday, the 31st March 1859, on account of the Hindoo Holiday Barrance.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
The 17th February 1859.

Notification No. 33.

MR. H. MICHEL, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Luckimpore Treasury on the 8th instant.

R. P. HARRISON,
Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acctt., Govt. of Bengal,
The 26th February 1859.

Notification No. 34.

MR. C. A. BRUCE, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Treasury at Zillah Durrung on the 16th instant.

R. P. HARRISON,
Offg. Acctt. to the Government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acctt., Govt. of Bengal,
The 26th February 1859.

Municipal Commissioners' Notice.

TO RATE PAYERS.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1856, have completed the valuations of Houses, Buildings, and Lands for the year 1859, the Books containing the said Valuations and Assessments may be inspected at their Office by Owners, Occupiers, Agents or Trustees of Property from Thursday the 17th February current between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. It is further

notified that in pursuance of Section 11. of Act XXV. of 1856, the Municipal Commissioners will sit on Friday, the 4th March next, and following days at noon, to take into consideration applications for reduction of Assessments when Parties interested will be required to attend either themselves or by their Agents.

By Order of the Board of Municipal Commissioners.

R. D. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS.,
3, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta, 5th February 1859.

Municipal Commissioner's Notice.

TO RATE PAYERS.

THE Sittings of the Commissioners for taking into consideration applications for reduction of Assessments for the Current Year will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday the 4th instant, and following days at noon, and for the convenience of Parties interested, the revision will begin with the Southern Division, comprising all those Streets in the Town situated to the South and inclusive of Bow Bazar and Doitackhennā.

Particulars of the Streets daily to be taken up by the Commissioners may be obtained by personal application to the under-signed.

By Order of the Board of Municipal Commissioners.

R. D. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMS.,
3, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta, 1st March 1859.

Municipal Commissioner's Notice.

REGISTRATION OF CARTS AND HACKERIES, &c.,
ACT XXVIII. OF 1856.

WITH reference to Section 18 of Act XXVIII. of 1856, notice is hereby given that all Carriages, Carts and Hackeries, of the several descriptions mentioned below, are required to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and whoever after the 15th of March 1859 keeps any such Vehicle without being so registered, renders himself liable to a fine of 10 Rupees.

Every four-wheel Carriage on springs, drawn by one Horse or Pony, or pair of Ponies, under 13 hands in height, and every four-wheel Carriage without springs. Kept and let out for hire within the Town of Calcutta.

Every Cart and Hackery kept and used within the Town of Calcutta.

A Fee of Four Annas will be charged for each Registry of every Cart and Hackery plying for hire within the Town of Calcutta, or let for hire and used within the Town of Calcutta, and kept at any place beyond the limits thereof.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,

ROBT. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
3, Chowringhee,
24th February 1859.

Calcutta Collectorate Notification.

ATTORNEYS of the Supreme Court and the public in general are requested to take note of Act XLI. of 1858, entitled an Act to amend Regulation X. of 1829 of the Bengal Code, (for the collection of Stamp Duties.) All Deeds for property in the Mofussil prepared by Attorneys in Calcutta and engrossed in English or other paper must be stamped with the *ad valorem* Stamp on one sheet and with one anna Stamp upon each of the remaining sheets of the Deed. Deposit of Stamp Duty to be made accordingly whenever practicable, in cases where the Deeds are forwarded to be stamped after execution.

KYLAS CHUNDER DUTT,

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE, } Deputy Collector.
The 29th January 1859. }

Calcutta Collectorate Notification.

WANTED to purchase a House on the Bow Bazar Road in Calcutta, with Compound and Out-Offices, apply to the

DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

CALCUTTA, }
2nd February 1859. }

Notice.

UNDER Act XX. of 1856, I hereby give notice, that the Assessment Registers of Scaldah, Entally and Ballygunge (being Grand Divisions III, IV. and V. of the Suburbs of Calcutta) having been duly prepared for the year 1859, the prescribed Notifications under Section XVIII. of the Act have on this date been affixed at conspicuous places; in the Divisions, and also at the Police Thannas of Entally and Chitpore. All persons dissatisfied with the said assessment, or who may dispute their occupation of property or liability to be assessed, are hereby warned that they may appeal to the Magistrate on unstamped paper; but that, under Section XX. of the Act, no such appeal can be received after the expiration of one month from this date.

Appellants should send, with their appeal, the Tax Bills for the last quarter paid by them.

The names of the Members of the Panchayets appointed under Section X. of the Act, were:—

Grand Division III.

B. A. Fink, Esq., North Road Entally, President.
C. K. Mandy, Esq., North Road Entally, Member.
Baboo Rajendronath Banerjee, Baug Bazar, ditto.
Moonshee Abdool Hallim, Scaldah, ditto.
Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjee, Scaldah, ditto.

Grand Division IV.

W. H. Jones, Esquire, Entally, President.
T. C. Ledlie, Esquire, Entally, Member.
Baboo Shagore Chunder Soor, Entally, ditto.
" Teillucconath Mitter, Entally, ditto.
Moonshee Yeaseen, Bhowanipore, ditto.

Grand Division V.

A. D. Jones, Esquire, Ballygunge, President.
W. Johnstone, Esquire, Ballygunge, Member.
Baboo Mothuramohun Bose, Kallyghant, ditto.
" Shih Chunder Chatterjee, ditto ditto.
" Ramchunder Bose, ditto ditto.

W. HENSHAM,
Deputy Magistrate.

STAMP TAX OFFICE, }
The 10th February 1859. }

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.**

March 1859.

THE above Examination will commence in Calcutta, at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 7th of March. The doors will close punctually at 10 A. M. after which no Candidate can be admitted.

H. SCOTT SMITH, B. A.,

Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, }
1st March 1859. }

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein William Anley is Plaintiff and Bindabun Chunder Sircar Chowdry and Sreeschunder Sircar Chowdry are Defendants, with the approbation of William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Office in the Court-House on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of March next, precisely at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, the following property that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed three-storied brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling or guddy house, with a piece or parcel of land or ground upon which the same is built, containing by estimation 3 cottas and 6 chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Auheereetollah Lane, in Sootanooty Hanteollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the North side thereof by the Honorable Company's Public Street called Auheereetollah Street, on the West side thereof by the house and premises now or late the property belonging to Doorgachurn Auheery, on the South side thereof by the house and premises now or late the property belonging to late Nundram Dose, and on the East side thereof by the tenanted house and premises now or late the property belonging to late Bissonauth Bonnerjee. And also all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with a piece or parcel of land or ground on which the same is erected, containing by estimation 5 cottas and 8 chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Auheereetollah Street in Sootanooty Hanteollah in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the East side thereof by the tenanted huts and premises formerly belonging to Nundram Bose and now or late the property of Bissonauth Bonnerjee, on the North side thereof by the Honorable Company's Public Street called Auheereetollah Street, on the West side thereof by the tenanted house and premises now or late the property belonging to the said Bissonauth Bonnerjee and on the South side thereof by the land and premises now or late the property belonging to the late Gocoolchunder Dutt.

Further particulars may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Mr. Sims, Attorney for the Complainant at No. 4, Beecher's Buildings, Fancy Lane.

W. MACPHERSON,

Master.

E. H. SIMS,

Complainant's Attorney.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT;

Master's Office,

The 10th February 1859.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS FROM 28th TO 28th FEBRUARY 1859.

FROM AND TO SHEPHERD LAKES	NAME OF CARGO	CHARCOAL.		WOOD COAL.		FINE GOODS, FABRICS, FURS.		INDIA.		COTTON.		CATTLE FEED.		RICE.		WHEAT.		LIVESTOCK.		GRAIN.		MILK AND OIL.	
		Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.	Number of Boats.	Measurements by Canal.
FROM AND TO SHEPHERD LAKES	NAME OF CARGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
FROM AND TO SHEPHERD LAKES	NAME OF CARGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
FROM AND TO SHEPHERD LAKES	NAME OF CARGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	

J. F. GALLIE,
Collector and Magistrate of Canada.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Property and Effects of Mr. B. M. Anderson, a British Subject, deceased, residing in this District, are under the Seal of this Court and will be delivered to any one legally authorized to receive the same.

F. JENKINS,
Offg. Judge.

JUDGE'S OFFICE ;
Zillah Tirkoot,
The 17th February 1859. }

REPORT showing the smallest depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee, Jellinghee and Matabangah Rivers from 15th to 21st February 1859.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Smallest depth of Water.	Remarks on the Phenomena of the River, during the week.
Bhaugiruttee River.		
Above its entrance in Ganges ...	4 6	Memo. Least depth of water on line of present Entrance, November 1st, 1858 } 4 3 Fall of Ganges at Entrance since 1st November 1858 } 11 8
On the entrance Bar... From thence to Jungypore, 14 miles ...	8 6 2 7	
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 45 miles ...	2 0	
From Berhampore to Nuddea, 115 miles...	2 3*	Difference 7 6 Least depth at present on Entrance Bar ... } 3 1 Total 10 6 and which is the height of Bar cut down by works at Entrance since November 1st, 1858.
Jellinghee River.		
On its entrance Bar... From thence to Teekahkattah ...	1 1 Closed.	
From Teekahkattah to Sonatullah ...	0 8	Closed by the Char formed across its Entrance in 1853-54 by the Ganges.
And from Sonatullah to Moisingunge ...	2 0	
Matabangah River.		
On its entrance Bar ...	2 0	The works at the Entrance of the Upper River will cease after the 10th proximo. The Lower River Head being closed, the traffic is too small to demand further outlay.
From thence to Haut Boleah, 41 miles ...	2 4	
From Haut Boleah to Alickdeah ...	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Sechpore ...	2 4	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 21st February 1859,—0 Foot 11 Inches.

T. W. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Supdt., Nuddeah Rivers.

CAMP BERHAMPORE,
The 24th February 1859. }

*2' 3" at Bathy, Shoal is being cleared.

Bank of Bengal.

Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, held at the Bank, on Saturday, the 20th February 1859.

Mr. David Cowie in the Chair.

Read the Advertisement calling the Meeting.

Read the letter from Mr. George Ashburner and others to the Directors, and the Directors' Resolution thereon.

It was then proposed by Baboo Gobind Chunder Sen, seconded by Mr. John Rennie, that the recommendation of the Directors in favor of Mr. Plumb be confirmed.

Amendment by Mr. H. Crooke, seconded by Mr. W. Wood, that this Meeting be adjourned for three months to enable absent Proprietors to vote, which being put to the vote, was lost. The original Resolution was then carried by a majority of eight to four of the Shareholders present.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting closed.

(Signed) DAVID COWIE,
Chairman.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

With reference to Government Notification No. 5, Fort William, Financial Department, 26th January 1855, notifying the intention of Government to dissolve its connexion with the Government Agency—

The Oriental Bank Corporation undertake the safe custody of Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal, and other local Stocks, free of all charge.

Will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, and remit at the current rates of exchange, or pay the same according to instructions, if to be remitted through the Corporation. Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... 1-4th per Cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, ... 1-4th per Cent.
On the purchase of Government or other Securities, ... 1-4th per Cent.
On the sale of Government Paper or other Stock, the proceeds of which are to be remitted through the Corporation, ... Without charge.

WM. ANDERSON,
Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION ;
Calcutta, 29th January 1855. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of the Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, an Insolvent. — On Saturday, the 4th day of December instant, it was ordered that such of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office resident in Calcutta, or the Suburbs thereof, as have neglected to pay the sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,000 at which they have been respectively assessed by the Official Assignee of this Court, in respect of each Share held by them respectively in the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, do, on or before the 1st day of February next, pay to the said Official Assignee the said sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,000 at which they have been respectively assessed in respect of such share, or so much thereof as still remains unpaid and that the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office resident in Hong-Kong and in Bombay, do, on or before the 2nd day of May next, and that the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office resident at Mauritius and in Great Britain, and all other places not herein specifically mentioned, do, on or before the 1st day of August next, pay to the said Official Assignee the respective sums at which they have been respectively assessed in respect of the Shares held by them respectively in the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, and that in case any of the Shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office shall neglect to comply with this order within the time hereby limited, the said Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to this Court that such defaulting Shareholders may be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency according to the provisions of the Act No. XLIII. of 1850, passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 27th day of December 1850, entitled an Act for the Regulation of Registered Joint Stock Companies.

Denman and Hatch, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 10th December 1858.

In the matter of George Norton, of Garden Reach, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and also of No. 1, Hare Street, in Calcutta, Law Agent, an Insolvent. — Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Swinhoe, Beeby and Leslie, Attorneys.

In the matter of Woodoy-chund Bysack, of Simlah, Nyaanchund Dutt's Street, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent. — Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI. was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of February last, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Woodoy-chund Bysack, of Simlah, Nyaanchund Dutt's Street, in Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent. — On Tuesday, the 15th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Robert Roddis Wallis, of Cooley Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Horse-dealer and Stable-keeper at No. 114, Dhurumtollah in Calcutta, under the name or style of R. R. Wallis and Co., an Insolvent. — Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI. was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 17th day of February last, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

T. Owen, Attorney.

In the matter of Robert Roddis Wallis, of Cooley Bazar, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Horse-dealer and Stable-keeper at No. 114, Dhurumtollah, in Calcutta, under the name or style of R. R. Wallis, & Co., an Insolvent. — On Thursday, the 17th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

T. Owen, Attorney.

In the matter of Brijomohun Paul, late of Chorchagann, in Calcutta, and lately a manager of the firm of Bhomeschurn Bose, an Insolvent. — Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI. was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 18th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Orr and Goodall, Attorneys.

In the matter of Brijomohun Paul, late of Chorchagann, in Calcutta, and lately a manager of the firm of Bhomeschurn Bose, an Insolvent. — On Friday, the 18th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Orr and Goodall, Attorneys.

In the matter of Shuik Hossain Raja, and Shuik Tahur Raja, late of Taltollah, in Calcutta, formerly carried on business at Chandney in Calcutta, jointly with Turreebut Khan, as Cloth-sellers under the name, style and firm of Turreebut Khan and Hossain Raja, an Insolvent. — Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI. was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 21st day of February last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Orr and Goodall, Attorneys.